Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 22, 1844.

FIRST ARRIVAL.—Five bales of sheeting and five boxes of dry goods were received from the east on Wednesday, *via.* the Monongahela slack water, &c. Any quantity of goods can be sent either way.

☞We are daily asked whether the Whig party intend to hold fast their organization or unite with the American Republicans. Judging from the tone of our very extensive exchange list, we can inform our readers that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the Whig party, to give up their present organization or principles, or to form any entangling alliances. We know of no leading or prominent Whig paper which has gone over to the American Republicans, except the Philadelphia North American. Many leading Whig papers strenuously advocate a change in our Naturalization Laws, as Whigs, not as Native Americans, among which may be numbered the Boston Courier, the New York American and Express, the Alexandria Gazette, the Richmond Whig, &c., but we have seen no indication that those papers have any wish to change the name or principles of the Whig party as it now exists, and some of them earnestly oppose it. We hope our Whig friends will stand firm in our present ranks. It is the safest and best position.

☞The Post continues to quote the remarks of this paper in 1842, and in the early part of 1843, when advocating the nomination of a Northern candidate for the Presidency. The Post's objectdoubtless is a *personal* one. The editors hope by this means to injure us with the Whig party. They suppose that the Whig party have established the same *iron rule* under which they are willing subjects, where freedom of opinion on any political subject is out of the question, and which subjected them to the stern necessity of "jumping Jim Crow" on the Texas question, three times in the space of as many months. We acknowledge no such control, and when the Whig party so far forgets its dependence of thought and freedom of opinion, as to require it of its members, we, for one, will throw off our allegiance. We admire the Whig party for this very reason, that its members discuss fearlessly every important subject, and freedom of opinion is praised instead of blamed. How different is this from the despotism of the Locofoco tactics, which compel its members to go blindfolded for the party, right or wrong.

In the quotations given by the Post, our reasons for opposing the nomination of Mr. Clay are stated to be "Masonry and Slavery." These reasons we judged then, and do still judge, to be good and valid. But the Post does not tell its readers that these reasons of opposition were so changed and modified by events in the latter part of 1843, and in 1844, that it became the duty of every patriot to support Mr. Clay. The opposition of Antimasons sprang from fears of the political influence of Masonry. Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Reigart removed all their fears, and we take pride in the fact that the Antimasonic counties of this state, true to their principles, generally gave Mr. Clay larger majorities than they did Gen. Harrison. *Slavery*, the other cause of opposition, was wholly changed in its aspects by the Texas question. The support of Mr. Clay became the very best means of opposing slavery, and was so viewed by the great body of thegenuine Abolitionists of the country. True to our opposition to slavery, in which we have never faltered, we took the very best means, in our humble opinion, of opposing it.

We have not abated one jot or tittle of our opposition to the evils we then opposed—and our great cause of regret is, that an adhering Mason and friend of the extension of slavery has triumphed over those who oppose those evils.

For our part, we cannot see how free from of discussion in regard to candidates for office, is inconsistent with the firmest attachment to the principles and measures of the party to which we belong—nor why objections urged against a man are inconsistent with a warm support of the same individual, when he receives the suffrages of a majority of the party. One might as well throw off his allegiance to the American Government, because he cannot succeed in electing the man he wants for President, as to renounce his principles and party, because his views cannot be carried out in the nomination.

PENNSYLVANIA AND POLK.

Already are the Tariff friends of Mr Polk in Pennsylvania beginning to tremble at the result of their doings. Having suffered themselves, many of them, to be grossly deceived and humbugged, they now begin to ask if Mr. Polk will *betray them!*—They should have asked this question before; it is now too late. The Sunbury American, which did all it could to secure Polk's election, now shows signs of trepidation. Well it may, for fearful will be the indignation visited on the heads of their deceivers, by the Polk Tariff men, when they find how grossly they have been humbugged. That paper says:

"He [Mr. Polk] will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a Tariff, affording protection to their manufactories. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be *worse than Arnold's Treason.* These we know to be the feelings of almost the entire democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, gave him a majority of 4681. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are, therefore, deeply interested in the tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected, and *woe be to the man who should attempt to betray them.*"

But Mr. Polk has not betrayed them, and if he should sign a bill repealing the Tariff the first day of his power, he will not have betrayed them. He gave Pennsylvania no *reasonable* encouragement to believe he would sustain the Tariff. His letter to Kane will bear almost any construction that he may choose to put upon it, while his whole life has given indubitable assurance of his opposition to the Protection of Pennsylvania's interests. No: Pennsylvania has been betrayed by her own sons. The "Arnolds" are in our midst. The "traitors" can be found in such papers as the Sunbury American, which now makes so piteous and humiliating an appeal, and in those orators and leaders who labored to prove a lie—a base, shameful lie—that James K. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay, and that the Tariff would be as safe in the keeping of the Democratic party as of the Whigs. Let the wrath of the Polk Tariff men, when they drink to the dregs the precious fruit of their own brewing, be visited upon their own leaders, who are the real betrayers, and not on James K. Polk—whose principal crime is, and that is not a small one, in permitting them to be deceived, knowing that such was the case, without immediately disabusing their minds.

While the Pennsylvania Polk men are thus trembling for the consequences of their own folly, and with their eyes half opened, begin to cast around for some avenue of escape, their allies in South Carolina, are rejoicing over a brilliant victory of Free Trade over Protection. An extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Charleston, dated on the 13th inst., to a friend in Philadelphia, says:

"To-night we have a torch-light celebration. We shall BURY THE TARIFF, and raise to the breeze, the banner of FREE TRADE. The South will soon be restored to her usual prosperity."

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, thus heralds Polk's success:

"THE RESULT IS SURE AND GLORIOUS!
Democracy Triumphant, and
JAMES K. POLK President elect.

The Mails of yesterday removed all doubt. The Empire State has given Polk and Dallas a majority of thousands—and, with the exception of North Carolina, which too shows a decided turning back to the right, the whole south is united for *Free Trade* Low Duties, No Debt, Separation from Banks, Economy, Retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution. We have a right now to expect equal laws—and safety to the civilization of the South—abolition is signally defeated—and the mercenary Southern treason which wooed its foul embrace, is cordially chastised in the utter prostration of its selfish aspirations. Let every disinterested lover of his own State, and of the Union as our fathers made it, REJOICE! for the redemption of the Constitution is at hand!

"FREE TRADE," it will be seen, is placed first among the fruits and italicised so as to mark its importance.

Aptly did John Randolph denominate Pennsylvania the "Blind Giant!" With strength sufficient to hold the balance of power in the nation, and to secure ample protection to her cherished interests, she loses all the benefits to be derived from it by her wilful blindness. With her eyes plastered over with that greatest of humbugs, modern "Democracy," she goes stumbling along under the lead of her Buchanans and Pallases and Wilkinses, while her lynx-eyed sisters, who cajole her, reap all the benefits of her blind folly, rewarding her leaders and betrayers with a mess of pottage, the largest of which is, a trip to the Court of St. Petersburgh.—Will she ever awake? This is a problem hard to solve. We fear not while the schoolmaster is banished from her most populous counties.

MORE OF THE FRUITS.

We are informed, on the best authority, that two gentlemen from Scotland arrived in this city last June with a capital of £12,000 which they intended investing in building a large Factory for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. They remained awaiting the result of the Election, and on Wednesday last left for Scotland, wholly declining to go into the business since the election of Mr. Polk. The Locos intend to celebrate their victory by a supper, and call upon the members of their party to illuminate their houses. Let it be remembered that all this is to show their joy at having driven away a large amount of capital from Pittsburgh, and caused the abandonment of a large Iron Works which would have been built, besides many other smaller enterprises. Rejoice over it, by all means!

Pittsburgh Manufactures.—No. 2.

BALTIMORE CHAIN CABLES.—Among the very many articles exhibited at the late Fair of the Franklin Institute, held in Philadelphia, was a specimen of Chain Cables from the manufactory of Messrs. Henry Thompson & Son, at Canton, near this city. There are only two manufactories of the kind, we believe, in the Union, that of Messrs. Thompson & Son, and one at Boston, both of which have been called into successful operation under the wholesome provisions of the Tariff Act of 1842. The specimen of Chain Cables exhibited at the Institute, made of the same quality of American iron used at the Government Works, found much favor, both on account of the material used in its construction, and its superior workmanship. Messrs. Thompson & Son have, we are pleased to learn, supplied nearly all the new vessels built at this port since their establishment commenced operations, with Cables as well as Anchors.

We cut the foregoing from the Baltimore American some time since, with the intention of noticing it. Our contemporary is not certain that there is another Manufactory of Chain Cables in the Union than those he mentions, and we take pleasure in informing him that they are quite *young* compared with one we have in Pittsburgh. As long as we can remember, Chain Cables have been made in this city; and the proprietor of the establishment to which we allude, Mr. Joseph Long, tells us he has conducted it for *twenty years*, and during that period hundreds of Cables have been turned out by him. In this, as in many other branches, Pittsburgh is old. As to the size and quality of some of his chains, we may cite those made by him for the Iron Steam Ships built here. Those for the Michigan, weighed eighteen tons; and those for the John Tyler, about sixteen. They were tested by hydraulic power under the supervision of the Government officers, not a link or weld in them gave way! If any better work than that has been turned out of any shop in the Union, we would like to know it. Of course they were made from Pittsburgh iron. All the boats built here are supplied with cables of our own manufacture, and also boats on the Northern Lakes.

From the Living Age.

THE ROYAL FAVORITE AND HER VICTIM.

BY THE GAOL CHAPLAIN.

There is the moral of all human tales;
'Tis but the same rehersal of the past,
First freedom, and then glory—when that fails
Wealth, vice, *corruption.* BYRON.

It would be difficult to over estimate the influence of per onal appearance. The masses rarely look below the surface; and Madame Lauricourt the Bath milliner, had lived with her eyes open when she left this as her dying charge to the niece who watched her last hours,—"Laura, if you wish to thrive, study, my childstudy the—exterior!"

In the last months of my chaplaincy an old man was brought into the gaol,—a very crafty old man he was said to be, a very knowing old man he unquestionably was—who attracted considerable attention. He had a profusion of long, glossy hair, perfectly white; fine, clear complexion; bright blue eye, and frank, soldierly address.

On visiting round the prison,—my invariable custom on a Thursday,—I noticed the venerable octogenarian with his usual companion, book; and looking as tranquil, smiling and self-possessed, as if he had been a voluntary vistor, and not a compulsory inmate.

'Is your sight so strong at eighty as to enable you, unassisted, to read that close print?'

'More than that,' said he briskly: 'it enables me to see my way out of this dreary prison, and through the dead mesh of difficulties which my enemies have twined around me.—Mean while this gives wing to many a heavy hour.' He pointed as he spoke to a little devotional manual that lay beside him. 'It was the present of my old master, the rector of H——ll. I was his secretary and steward. He little thought his gift would one day console me in prison. So much for acquaintance with the great! And, above all, for running on the Duke of York's confidential errands!'

'Hark'ee, my man! Don't introduce idly into your conversation names like those. It will not serve your purpose. Quite the contrary. In your circumstances the freedom is manifestly improper.'

'Why?'

'Because you could have known such parties only by hearsay.'

'I saw his Royal Highness,' returned the old man firmly, but without the slightest ting of irritation, "every day of my life at one time. Had he lived, he would—even now—have befriended me. But God has willed it otherwise, and—I must befriend myself."

'But the clergyman, alluded to—of him what have you to say?'

'That he was murdered by the great,—murdered,—I can give it no other term. Wonderful! that he, who was so compassionate and generous to others should have perished so fearfully and so sadly." The old man brushed away a tear, and then continued, 'but I don't blame him,—but I do her, the cockatrice! and the great still more, who encouraged him in his extravagance, and then—deserted him.'

'A country clergyman,' said I, calmly, 'should have known the peril of such associates.'

'But he was not a country clergyman; at least his could hardly be called other than a town living; and the friends—the summer friends,—which his various popular qualities collected round him, were persons of the highest rank. His society was sought by more than one member of the royal family. This very circumstance fed his ambitious hopes, and hastened his downfall.'

'Not if he was a man of principle.'

'He was such at one period—strictly so; but principle, sir, sometimes totters under the pressure of debt and difficulty, and a man's sense of right and wrong fades before the howl of clamorous creditors. But for this, my poor master would never have been so infatuated as to think of buying his way to a bishopric.'

'Buying it!'

'A nobleman's nephew, who had obtained a commission through her means in a 'crack' cavalry regiment suggested to the rector the policy of making a friend of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke.'

'Doubtful policy, I should say.'

'Doubtful!' cried the old man,—'it was fatal.—The advocacy of this woman was to be secured by gold; and the incumbent of H——, already in difficulties, and beset by a crowd of creditors, was driven to various, and not very becoming expedients to raise the sum which this harpy, in the first instance, demanded. Her bond was right and left; and at length, with infinite difficulty, completed the amount. It was one thousand pounds. During the progress of the affair; ah! I little knew my errand; would to God I had! my confiding and generous benefactor should not have been so grossly duped; it was my duty more than once to wait the leisure of the royal favorite; and I well remember the splendor in which this lively, vain, extravagant, and, after all, not particularly handsome woman, lived. But I recollected her long, long before she had attracted the notice of the Duke of York. I remembered her at Exmouth, when she had resided at Manchester house, in those days a noble dwelling, adjoining that belonging to Sir. Russell, the Exeter banker; and when she had neither bishopries, commissons; nor clerkships in the ordnance, to dispose of to the highest bidder. Sad! sad! that he who must have known the nature of her claims on the Duke of York, and whose very calling should have made him reject advancement through such a medium, should have ever trusted fame, fortune, character, all, to the keeping of an unscrupulous woman!'

'And was there no friend; no connection; none to warn him!'

'He had no confidant! Secrecy the most rigid was imposed upon him; and such was his faith in the favorite's assurances, and such the trust he reposed in her oft-repeated declarations, that, to the very first vacancy on the bishop's bench he would, by the Duke of York's influence, inevitably succeed, and instead of having any fears about the future, and prudently curtailing his expenditure, his guests became more numerous, and his mode of living more lavish than ever. It was an agreeable position while the delusion lasted. Much was his society courted; and many were the gay carriages that rattled down to H——ll; and 'a most entertaining, intelligent, well informed host,' was the description given of the rector by his various and well informed guests. All went merrily till the House of Commons smashed him; utterly and retrievably. Bishopric, rectory, royal chaplaincy, all vanished. In twelve hours he was a 'ruined man.'

'The House of Commons!' There you must be in error. No decision of that house could so affect him.'

"But evidence given at its bar did. There was at that time of day a mischievous, restless being, named Colonel Wardie; and he coupled together, in a very ominous way, the name of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke. Some truly awkward disclosures were made as to the extent in which the lady had turned to pecuniary account her influence over her royal lover. Amongother lamentable exposures was that of the rector's negetiation for a bishop ic; the sum he had paid the lady for her good offices; and the eagerness and pertinacity with which he had urged her to fulfil her promises. All became public; and you know, sir, how furious John Bull is during his periodical fit of mortality, and with what determination he clamors for a victim. In truth a victim he will have: The floodgates of popular indignation were all opened on my unfortunate master. The press denounced him. The bench of bishops cried 'fie!' and were immeasurably shocked at him. Worst of all, his creditors cried 'pay,' and closed their ledgers against him. Look where he would, he was a ruined man. Flight was inevitable; and to avail, it must be immediate. Every shilling he could raise in any direction, and from any source, was collected together, and at dusk, alone, and by stealth, he quitted H——ll for ever. His destination in the first instance was Hatchett's Hotel, where he was to sleep; and whence he was to proceed at early dawn the next morning to a foreign hiding place. It was an anguish for one so caressed and followed as he had been; and keen was the self reproach which at that moment stung him. Nor marvel then, that recollection and self control utterly failed! His purse, containing all that he had in the world; every facility he dossessed for flight; his sole friend at that crisis was left in the hurry and agitation of the moment, in the hackney coach which brought him to Hatchett's; of this carriage he had not taken the number; nor, in hourly dread of arrest, did he dare to adopt means to ascertain it. He retired to his sleeping room; but it is imagined that the desperation of his fortunes and his forlon position, and his dread of the world's scorn, overpowered his reason. He hung himself during the night! The waiter found him the following morning cole and lifeless. He was suspended from the bed post; and had been dead some hours! All attempt, therefore, to restore him was hopeless; Said I not rightly, sir, that he was a victim; a victim to a sordid and heartless woman?"

'And the duke—did he show no feeling?'

'Great—great; but he was himself the dupe of the most finished craft, as was, ere long, admitted by his sworn foes.'

'A melancholy close,' said I, 'to an unusual and unjustifiable speculation!'

'Ay! and one of its most extraordinary features was this,—that with ample opportunities of ascertaining personally from the duke himself whether the lady's representations were true, and that his Royal Highness had taken, and was taking still the active part which she alleged, in the rector's advancement, he never adverted to the subject, nor made the slightest inquiry; an omission the more incomprehensible, since after his death it was found he had been thrice warned anonymously of the folly of placing any reliance on the lady's promises. One of these letters, from its style, the hand writing, and, above all, from its *positive* tenor, was thought by many to have been penned by the duke himself. But, be that as it may, the warning was unavailing. Poor fellow! I well remember one of his remarks in his last ministerial effort in H——ll church. He was alluding to the rapidity with which events chased each other, and drove their moral and meaning from man's memory. He divided time into the past, the present, and the future, and contended that true wisdom consisted in *giving up the past to oblivion*; the present to duty; and the future to Providence. The past to *oblivion*?' Does he hold to that estimate now?

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

COMING EVENTS.

There is some difference of opinion expressed by the press as to the effects of the election of Mr. Polk. Time, the great revealer, will show. Still it may be well to know the opinions entertained on the subject. The New York American is of opinion that the "Tariff" is in imminent danger—not of course at the approaching session of Congress—but on the meeting, in December a year of the next Congress. This delay will give to the parties interested some opportunity of preparing to abide the coming storm—for come it too surely, we fear, it will."

In regard to Annexation the American says:

"There seems to us not much doubt that the annexation of Texas will be carried at the session of Congress to commence next month."

The Baltimore Patriot agrees in opinion with the N. Y. American in respect to Annexation, but differs in toto as regards the Tariff. The Patriot says:

Mr. Polk was also put forward by the South as an anti tariff man. But he was not supported as such by the people of Pennsylvania, or any State East of it—and his election cannot be regarded as a triumph of the free trade party. The Charleston Mercury claims it as such, but will be disappointed. We have no idea that the tariff of 1842 will be touched during the administration of Mr. Polk—certainly it will not be made less protective than it is now.

Mr. Polk's election only decides that Texas shall be admitted into the Union, and the people must prepare for all the consequences of that measure.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Al any Evening Journ l are of opinion, that the Whigs should permit the incoming administration to carry all their measures. The New York Tribune is of opinion that the Whigs should resist the Annexation of Texas with all the power and energy in their reach. In this opinion we heartily concur. Let no stain of this foul measure rest on the Whig party.

U. S. SENATE.

This body is to be the great theatre of action, on the political chess board, for some time to come, particularly if Southern Whig Senators determine to stand by the Tariff and oppose Annexation.

It is now very doubtful whether Virginia will elect a Whig Senator. The Whigs have only a majority of two in the Legislature, and it is reported that one of these has gone over to the dominant party. The Boston Courier is of opinion that Mr. Clay should go into the Senate as well as Mr. Webster and Mr. Van Buren. That paper says:

And why should not Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Webster be in the next Senate? In regard to the latter, it seems to be well understood that he will be shortly elected a Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. New York will have to choose two senators immediately, and who is she more likely to choose than Mr. Van Buren for one of them? It would be a powerful impediment in the way of the projected annexation of Texas, to have Messrs Van Buren, Webster, and Clay in the Senate. They are all opposed to the annexation, and against such an "aggregate of talent, what could the opposite party present."

THE WHIG PARTY!

We are highly gratified to observe, by the press in every section of the country, the indomitable spirit of the Whig party. All dangers of disorganization, if any such ever existed, are past. Whigs are determined to maintain their efficient and wide spread organization, and to labor for the defence of their principles, in full confidence that they will finally triumph. The New York Express and Boston Courier, which were supposed to manifest a leaning to Native Americanism, both express a determination to cling to the Whig party through weal or woe. An able communication in the Courier says:

The Courier has much influence. I hope you will use it to dissuade any foolish Whig from the thought of abandoning the "Whig party," for any other. Let every Whig be a Native American, and let us try to make all Native Americans Whigs. If they who have borne the burden in the heat of the day, who breasted the fight, when the hour was dark and the foe most insolent, are still a little ambitious of precedency, why let them be first in the Whig party. Let *them* say, if they must, who shall be the candidate of the "AMERICAN REPUBLICAN WHIG party," but do not dream of giving up that name of WHIG, nor one essential WHIG measure. Let us but act like AMERICANS and Whigs, and in two years we will have a Congress that will pass a bill to shut the gates of the national domain, and if Mr. Polk should presume—but he wont.

☞The New York Tribune, in an article on the "political undercurrents," now perceptible, has the following remarks:

There are other feelings which overleap the boundaries of party, especially in the country, and set strong against particular classes of men. There is in a very large party a stern indignation against the Naturalized Citizens who have allowed themselves to be thrown in an almost unbroken mass against the Whigs, and thus done themselves more injury in the long run than their enemies could ever do them.

The so-called Liberty party and its leaders have injured themselves as much as they have injured Human Freedom. The People of this Country have heretofore regarded them, however misguided, as men of principle. That belief, so far as the leaders of the party are concerned, is gone for ever, and they are hereafter to be regarded as the most unscrupulous party men in the country, sinking their own prospects and the hopes of Freedom in their narrow hate—not only upholding their man right or wrong but believing him absolutely infallible—sympathy for them is gone, and they have the undivided scorn and contempt of their countrymen. They may declaim, or sneer, or swagger as they please; the foot of an indignant People is on their necks, and they shall yet acknowledge its pressure. The fact that they have professed to strike for Liberty has heretofore "covered a multitude of sins;" but now having struck *against* it, the mask is off and the hour of retribution will come.

As far as our observation extends, the above delineates no more than the truth. We see these feelings manifested every where. With a strong sympathy for the cause in which Liberty men profess to be engaged, we give it as our candid opinion that the party as at present organized cannot prosper.

NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Native American nominating committee, on Thursday evening put the following persons in ommination for city offices, to be supported at the ensuing election. *Mayor*, Alexander Jaynes; *Overseers of the Poor*, Thomas Perkins, E. F. Pratt, *Auditors*, S. R. Johnson, Luke Loomis, and Wm. Pentland.

The Plebeian, a violent Locofoco paper published in New York, acknowledges that *"in some parts of Pennsylvania the friends of Gov. Polk practised dishonesty, and represented him as friendly to the tariff of 1842."*

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—It is stated that the Governor elect has tendered to Judge Bell, of West Chester, the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that the Judge has accepted it.

CORRECTION.—We published a paragraph on Saturday respecting Mr. Clay as having said, on hearing of his defeat, that he was "consoled by the fact that he had been supported by the intelligence and patriotism of the nation." We are called on to correct a typographical error lest it be construed to Mr. Clay's prejudice by his ever watchful enemies. His remark, as reported to us in writing, was that he was "consoled by the fact that he had been supported by *so large a portion* of the intelligence and patriotism of the nation."—*Louisville Jour.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA—Official.

	President. November, 1844.			Governor. October, 1844.		President. 1840.	
	Clay.	*Polk.*	*Birney.*	*Mckle.*	*Sh'k.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Adams	2900	1891	6	2485	1843	2453	1028
Allegheny	8083	5743	435	8105	5863	7620	4573
Armstrong	1453	1093	38	1467	1096	1260	1744
Beaver	2792	2172	270	2730	2003	3043	1710
Berks	4000	8671	3	3840	8316	3592	7425
Bedford	3147	2959	5	3045	2884	2910	2443
Bradford	2555	3508	64	2867	3525	2041	2844
Bucks	1492	2951	27	1484	3179	4705	4458
Butler	2247	2119	135	2197	2051	2100	1864
Cambria	996	1123	2	999	1129	811	930
Carbon	551	905	0	453	784	with North'n	
Centre	1860	2495	7	1796	2284	1447	2242
Chester	6670	5550	106	6130	5475	5643	4892
Clarion	814	1253	7	703	1289	648	1366
Clearfield	541	874	0	611	1009	499	842
Clinton	788	876	0	807	995	637	649
Columbia	1748	3170	1	1593	3199	1425	2820
Crawford	3330	3334	139	2410	2920	2469	3208
Cumberl'd	3092	3135	5	2971	3008	2790	2695
Dauphin	3825	2401	16	3213	2352	3124	2187
Delaware	2660	1446	15	2669	1466	2051	1365
Elk	101	128	9	103	132	with M'k'n & J	
Erie	3021	2236	24	3501	2207	3630	2061
Fayette	2901	3429	35	2839	3304	2755	3015
Franklin	2801	2388	0	2757	2911	3546	2499
Greene	1418	2254	18	1495	2255	1330	2010
Huntingdon	4086	2975	0	4022	2950	3695	2366
Indiana	2200	1448	80	2209	1417	1695	1260
Jefferson	501	751	5	617	727	475	592
Juniata	1020	1260	0	1085	1188	986	1044
Lancas'r	10295	5043	21	9513	5332	9975	5472
Lebanon	1695	1701	0	1747	1748	2280	1402
Lehigh	2853	2841	1	2412	2940	2406	2451
Luzerne	3212	3979	19	1945	3800	1504	2181
Luzerne	3209	3550	29	2961	3649	2774	4119
Mercer	2348	2480	604	2705	2744	3249	2436
McKean	340	419	0	307	416	295	275
Mifflin	1518	1519	9	1506	1585	1226	1259
Monroe	414	1406	1	377	1601	345	1447
Montg'y	1491	5306	49	4341	5201	4068	4869
Northton	2776	3879	0	2455	3496	2840	3838
Northu'ld	1842	2446	58	1850	2487	2050	2287
Perry	1370	2521	0	1315	2436	1072	1970
Phil. Co.	12972	13182	118	*11848	*12756	10139	13304
Phil. City	9437	5460	169	9222	5365	7655	4774
Pike	151	709	0	142	643	135	524
Potter	210	551	50	202	567	180	393
Schuylk'll	2571	3404	3	2470	3217	1881	2184
Somerset	2030	1035	6	2150	922	2201	765
Susquehna	1802	2207	94	1495	2404	1490	2021
Tioga	1169	2193	81	1275	2155	956	1721
Union	878	1765	18	872	1777	2423	1518
Venango	996	1377	65	874	1230	855	1275
Warren	899	1139	17	843	1107	827	989
Wash'g'n	3822	3978	206	3901	3958	4147	3661
Wayne	839	1057	15	811	1053	675	1158
Westland	3529	4978	71	2778	4701	2778	4708
Wyoming	514	880	13	754	808	with Luz.	
York	4257	5071	1	3902	4891	3792	4884
	161203	167515	14138	156362	160750	144018	143675

Maj. for Polk 6332; do. for Shunk 4197; Harrison 343.

*Including the vote of the Sixth Ward, Northern Liberties. (Shunk 586, Markle 442.) not returned in time for the official canvass.

†Lemoyne, Abo., for Governor, in October, 2675.

OHIO ELECTIONS—1844.

Below are the official returns of the vote for Presidential Electors compared with the most accurate return of the vote for Governor that we have been able to obtain.

	Governor, Oct. 8.		President. Nov. 1.			
	Bartley.	Tod.	King.	Clay.	Polk	Bir'y.
Adams	1213	1605	38	1232	1611	87
Allen	691	1061	9	779	1062	9
Ashtabula	3211	1077	581	3383	1123	537
Athens	1742	1267	246	2050	1425	250
Belmont	3081	2357	222	3140	2321	134
Brown	1705	2315	172	1793	2342	130
Butler	2133	3436	59	2158	3516	61
Carroll	1651	1590	149	1761	1654	140
Champaign	1975	1336	35	2069	1409	32
Clark	2321	1121	62	2477	1155	48
Clermont	2123	2616	114	2189	2627	105
Clinton	1503	1165	216	1756	1157	172
Columbiana	3187	3729	246	3416	3713	217
Coshocton	1719	2156	52	1835	2231	6
Crawford	1123	1671	4	1197	1774	8
Cuyahoga	3172	2277	364	3331	2388	312
Darket	1405	1599	38	1493	1649	25
Delaware	2146	2042	129	2 48	2017	114
Erie	1362	1318	73	1456	1 61	65
Fairfield	2402	3564	9	2542	3637	15
Fayette	1183	892	77	1249	878	67
Franklin	2 51	2161	78	2265	2194	7
Gallia	1376	848	45	1494	9 7	31
Geauga	2077	1642	202	2274	1701	233
Greene	2179	1328	123	2 2	13 0	126
Guernsey	2709	2451	277	2746	2023	213
HAMILTON.						
Cincinnati	4632	4612	192	4913	4628	147
County	3969	4224	190	2333	43 5	151
Hancock	870	1214	3	907	1247	2
Hardin	465	459	6	510	495	6
Harrison	2001	1795	216	3039	1750	195
Henry	269	239		229	245	
Highland	2468	2118	127	2143	2164	114
Hocking	636	1131	5	749	1259	2
Holmes	1043	2219	4	1142	2317	5
Huron	2415	2139	131	2564	2 36	153
Jackson	876	1023	13	908	1046	3
Jefferson	2383	2413	115	2385	2354	95
Knox	2696	3289	150	2745	3321	134
Lake	1727	834	114	1813	901	109
Lawrence	944	601	2	1140	6 8	3
Licking	3443	3856	299	3560	3840	238
Logan	1565	977	81	1645	1015	93
Lorain	1940	1960	462	1956	1793	173
Lucas	1069	789	12	1167	831	12
Madison	1102	634	17	1269	643	8
Marion	1436	1115	86	1425	1139	63
Medina	2022	1940	240	2015	1920	221
Meigs	1555	751	37	1311	830	44
Mercer	569	709	4	423	812	4
Miami	2152	1603	116	2572	1657	115
Monroe	1028	2253	133	1210	2543	114
Montgomery	3575	3212	104	3383	3101	83
Morgan	1987	2031	96	2107	2021	64
Muskingum	2763	3147	83	1489	3196	86
Ottowa	189	225	3	241	233	9
Perry	1448	2187	1	1527	2 72	3
Pauldin		149		62	192	
Pickaway	2137	2060	20	2219	2012	10
Pike	757	1459	17	800	1455	16
Portage	2367	2359	234	2 10	2217	241
Preble	2235	1544	72	2252	15 6	70
Putnam	422	620	4	451	697	2
Richland	3301	3423	100	3443	3574	111
Ross	3123	2435	102	3321	2350	90
Sandusky	951	11 8	5	997	1214	12
Scioto	1451	1067	3	1519	1095	
Seneca	1582	2213		1727	2316	41
Shelby	1024	1035	28	1026	1014	26
Stark	2838	3112	97	2952	3375	76
Summit	2622	1999	174	2841	2054	134
Trumbull	3696	3641	705	3837	3544	726
Tuscarawas	2572	2491	21	2666	2356	35
Union	2056	704		1090	710	52
Van Wert	1 23	232		158	270	
Warren	2722	1809	94	1832	1795	85
Washington	2 09	1651	21	2194	1668	151
Wayne	4 69	3626	76	2759	3756	75
Williams	488	623		753	673	
Wood	539	526		576	570	1
Total	147758	146071	8361	145113 149061	149061	9959
Clay's majority				6052		

NEW YORK CITY—Official.

Wards.	President. 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Pars'n	V. B.
I	1274	1027	3	1202	587
II	944	679	0	887	427
III	1682	920	13	1474	632
IV	1096	1567	4	1438	1177
V	1653	1402	9	1452	1169
VI	891	1685	0	836	1233
VII	2111	2756	23	1767	1726
VIII	2444	2414	7	1962	2134
IX	2338	2381	0	1515	1945
X	1696	1963	8	1

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 26, 1844.

DEFINING A POSITION!

The Morning Chronicle of this city, though professing to hold a neutral position between the political parties which agitate the country, has constantly had an evident leaning to Tylerism and Locofocoism. This enabled it to secure a portion of the public printing at a time when this paper, after having labored to secure Mr. Tyler's elevation, was placed under his lordly ban for having independence enough to rebuke his traitorous conduct. Through the late campaign, the political sympathies of the Chronicle were a subject of frequent remark, but as the editor was known to be of the Locofoco school, it was attributed to inadvertant outbreakings of heated political excitement. But the election being over, there was reason to suppose the Chronicle would resume its boasted neutrality, and that the Whigs would have no further cause of complaint.

But this is a mistake. The Chronicle has tasted the sweets of political favoritism. The loaves and fishes are shortly to be distributed, and that paper has no idea of losing the reward of its labors, especially when a little subserviency can secure the coveted boon.

An article in that paper of Saturday, entitled "political signs," must have surprised every Whig reader of that paper, as it certainly did us. Our first impression on reading it was, surely the Chronicle intends to throw off its pretended neutrality, and contend openly for a share of the spoils,—and this may be the case. The article sets out with a defence of the nomination of Mr. Polk, as one of the most *honest* which ever took place in the political world. This is a master stroke, and very flattering to those who so shamefully defrauded Mr. Van Buren, and whistled their instructions down the wind. Neither Mr. Calhoun nor Mr. Van Buren had any finger in the pie, according to the Chronicle. It was all brought about by the "mutual concession" and sterling honesty of the "incorruptible Democracy."—After making these statement, the Chronicle proceeds as follows:

If this then be the case, (and we do the members of the Democratic Convention no injustice by supposing them to have been influenced by *pure and patriotic motives alone*, in the selection of Mr. Polk, from the host of eminent and able names before them,) we will see that he is under obligations to no clique or faction, that he was the fruit of *wise and well timed compromise*, and of such a compromise as we believe could alone have saved the party from defeat. If our inferences thus drawn from the history of the convention are correct, what will become of the wise forebodings of the *political croakers* [the Whigs] who are now mourning over the supposed ascendancy of a particular faction. We believe that they mistake alike the character of the man and the character of his obligations, when they permit themselves to entertain any such views of the subject. Mr Polk, we believe, takes the Presidential chair more entirely free from the influence of clique or faction than any man who for years has occupied it. [Gen Harrison not excepted.] Why it was the design and end of those who nominated him, to free him from all such embarrassing trammels, [what noble Patriots] and to place him in a position in which he might regard all with equal favor; [the Chronicle among the rest,] it is his own fault if he does not preserve the enviable position in which his friends have fixed him, and the course which common sagacity or ordinary foresight would plainly indicate for him to pursue, would be to preserve that strict neutrality [*a la Chronicle*, for instance,] in the family feuds of the party which can alone secure its *allegiance to himself*, [eh, Jimmy, d'ye love soft sodder,] and its power with the people and the country."

The parts in brackets are our own—the rest is the Chronicle's neutrality. What do Whigs think after reading the above extract? Will they not confess that they have been all along mistaken in *Mister* Polk of Tennessee, and the Baltimore Convention? They will be glad to be enlightened as to the merits of that body which they have strangely supposed had set aside all their professed principles, and had committed a gross fraud in nominating Mr. Polk. The Chronicle teaches them better. That Convention was influenced by "*pure* and *patriotic* motives ALONE!"—They displayed uncommon political wisdom, and and were not influenced by clique or faction, and their nominee is placed in an "enviable position," of independence, and free from all embarrassing trammels. Pity the croaking Whigs of Allegheny county did not apply to the Chronicle for information—they would have been saved a deal of anxiety in reference to the results or the late election, and from much error in regard to the Baltimore Locofoco Convention.

MASONRY, NATIVEISM, &c.

There are many things connected with a partisan press which are painful to every well regulated and honorable mind. It seems as if some editors and writers, instead of abiding by the truth as closely as possible, strive to ascertain how far they can verge from it, without being chargeable with downright lying, and some even care not for that. It is this course which has done so much to degrade the newspaper press in the eyes of the public, and to weaken the influence it would otherwise exert. Among the many unjust things said in the partizan press, we do not know when we met with an article more basely false than one in the last misnamed Spirit of Liberty, which appears as editorial, though we think we discover in it the pen of another than the ostensible editor of that sheet. The article is entitled "Nativeism and Whiggery." An extract will enlighten our readers as to its character.—Speaking of the Gazette and the Age, the writer says:

"The editors of both the Whig and Native organs were Masons; so that they can, with the aid of the Secretary of Lodge No 45, raise the Royal Arch, and arrange matters nicely. The Secretary of that Lodge, who every month calls a meeting of his brethren through the columns of the Native organ, is a zealous and prominent native. At a late meeting he was elected Vice President of the 5th ward association, and at the same time made chairman of a nominating committee, and chairman of a committee to prepare resolutions. This was a beautiful arrangement for Masonry, and opens a nice little scheme for secret communication between the Lodge and the Masonic editors of the Gazette and Age; and will enable the Whig Masons to lead the Whig Antimasons by the nose most elegantly. Just look at what has been done already, as a specimen of how Antimasons and Natives can be led to support Masons and foreigners by birth."

* * * * * * *

"Altogether it is manifest there is no possible difficulty in the case, and if brothers McCammon, Middleton and White were appointed deputies on the part of Lodge No 45, the Age and Gazette, the whole matter could be arranged in a few hours, and Whigs, Natives and Masons soon form one solid phalanx."

We do not refer to this matter, or make these extracts, because we fear our character will suffer from the slander, but for the purpose of showing our readers the weapons made use of by the organ of the "moral party." The writer of the article, and the editor of the paper, who endorses it, both knew, when they ushered it into the world, that they were guilty of the wickedest misrepresentation, and that their slander had not the faintest gleam of probability about it. They knew that the editor of the Gazette had no more connection with masonry, or with Lodge 45, or with any of the movements of Nativeism, than the Great Mogul. They knew that every part and parcel of their article, as far as we are concerned, was *sheer fabrication*.—Such is the character of this organ of the moral party.

How far the facts stated by the writer, in regard to the Secretary of Lodge 45, and his influence and agency in the Native nominations, are true, we cannot say from our personal knowledge. We have heard it said on the street, that it was a little singular to see the active Secretary of the Lodge and a partizan Locofoco, having so much to do in the nomination of men for office, to be supported by those who have until lately been mostly active Whigs and Antimasons. But that is a matter which does not particularly belong to us. The Natives have two organs here, both edited by professed Antimasons and Whigs, and they can answer for themselves.—We have no right to dictate in the matter, as we are opposed to any new organization, fully believing that the Antimasonic and Whig party of Allegheny county, as at present organized, is the very best organization to carry out all our cherished principles, as under its banner we can fight most successfully against the evils we oppose, whether of Masonry, Locofocoism, Foreign aggressions, or domestic demagogues.

No person in this community has contended more actively and earnestly against Masonry than we, and we have not abated one jot or tittle of our opposition to all secret societies, as we believe them founded in wrong, supported by injustice, and productive of evil. Can our slanderers of the Spirit of Liberty say as much.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—We regret to see some of our cotemporaries already announcing candidates for the next Presidency. This is all wrong. It only embarrasses our party and endangers our principles. We are willing to fight for principles forever, but we have no intention of entering into a four year's war for a *man*. When the proper time comes there will be men enough, and good men, too, from which to choose a candidate. In the meantime let us watch the doings of the administration, and guard against all the evils in our power. Let us hold fast to our organization and extend our principles, and we shall be prepared to enter the next campaign with a fair prospect of success.

REMINISCENCES.—In connection with the interesting historical remarks of the report concerning the Monongahela Navigation, Mr. Craig has suggested to us that Saturday last, Nov. 23d, 1844, was the 91st anniversary of Washington's first arrival here, and Monday, Nov. 25, 1844, (yesterday) was the 86th anniversary of his second arrival here, when Forbes took possession of Fort Duquesne.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FINAL RESULT.

States for Clay.	*Votes.*	*States for Polk.*	*Votes.*
Massachusetts,	12	Maine,	9
Connecticut,	6	New Hampshire,	6
Rhode Island,	4	New York,	36
Vermont,	6	Pennsylvania,	26
New Jersey,	7	Virginia,	17
Maryland,	8	South Carolina,	9
Delaware,	3	Georgia,	10
North Carolina,	11	Alabama,	9
Ohio,	23	Mississippi,	6
Kentucky,	12	Louisiana (prob.)	6
Tennessee,	13	Indiana,	12
		Illinois,	9
Total,	105	Michigan,	5
		Missouri,	7
Polk's maj.	65	Arkansas,	3
		Total	170

From this it seems that the Birney men of New York have decided the election in favor of Polk and the *extension of slavery!* Had they voted for Clay, or even about one-third of them, which presented the only feasible mode of preventing so great a calamity as the Annexation of Texas, we should not now belooking with anxiety to the decisions of the next four years, which are to decide our very existence as a nation.

LOUISIANA.—This State has gone for Polk and Dallas by a majority of about 800.

TENNESSEE.—Clay's majority in this State will range from 150 to 250.

ARKANSAS.—OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—Drew, (dem.) 3797 Gibson, (whig.) 7066; Byrd, (dem.) 2504. White county, from which no official returns have been received, gave Gibson a majority of 100.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Frankfort Commonwealth has official returns from ninety counties. Eight counties remain to be heard from, viz Crittenden, Breathitt, Edmonson, Lawrence, Letcher, Monroe, Pike, and Cumberland, which in August, gave Owsley 2,167 and Butler 2,311. In the ninety counties officially reported, the vote in August and November was as follows:

Owsley,	57,513	Clay,	58,993
Butler,	52,745	Polk,	49,727
Owsley's majority	4,768	Clay's majority,	9,266

We have reported returns from Breathitt, Lawrence, Monroe, and Cumberland, which show an aggregate Whig gain since the August election of 149 on Butler's majority of 144 in the eight counties from which the official returns have not yet been received. Mr. Clay's majority, we think, will not vary much from 9,300.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—We have a letter from Jackson, dated November 11, which says that the Locofocos have carried Mississippi by a majority of 3,000 or 4,000.—Louisville Journal.

COMMERCE RUINED BY THE TARIFF.—The Merchants Magazine for November, gives on official statement of goods imported into the city of New York, for the year ending on the 20th September 1844. Total imports from all foreign countries, $75,092,286. Of this $11,460,302 came in duty free. Increase over 1843, $28,424,314. Duty collected; $21,379,720.

In 1836 the whole amount of goods imported at New York, was $118,886,191. Does any sensible Loco Foco wish to see the Tariff reduced, and such another influx of foreign goods to be paid for in broken bank notes, and repudiated State and individual bonds?

U. S. SENATE.—The Wilmington Gazette says the Hon. John M. Clayton will be sent to the Senate from Delaware in place of Hon. R. H. Bayard

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina met at Raleigh on the 18th inst. The Senate—there having been a tie in parties—after several ineffectual ballottings, adjourned to next day without electing a presiding officer.

In the House Edward Stanly, Whig, (late member of Congress) was elected speaker, by a vote of 68 to 48 for Graves, (L. F.)

REGARD FOR MR. CLAY.—A service of plate to Mr. Clay, is proposed by a lady in Philadelphia, who offers to head a subscription with $250. In Providence, R. I. it is proposed to procure by subscription a full length portrait to hang in the Senate Chamber by the side of Stuart's Washington, or in some other public place.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer proposes that the friends of Mr Clay shall purchase the *Mount Vernon* estate, the residence of Washington, which is now offered for sale, and present it to the sage of Ashland.

☞The Locofoco-Polk organ in Baltimore says:—"The Tariff Bill of 1842 is doomed—and Texas is ours at the very earliest practicable period."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20th, 1844.

What is in the wind? I ask again. Great restlessness has been apparent during the few days past, lest Tennessee should vote for Mr. Clay, and thereby settle the question that Mr. Polk could not be elected without New York. Why so anxious? Are they afraid New York will determine not to vote for him in the Electoral College, or are they fearful that she will make such requisitions as a *quid pro quo* for her vote as will not be acceptable to Mr. Calhoun and his friends? For it is with them that this anxiety has more particularly existed It is evident that the wise heads here are in a great quandary as to who or what political faction will bear sway with Mr. Polk It is reported that the question, what he would do? was asked of Mr. Calhoun, to which he replied, "it would depend on who gets hold of him." It would seem, therefore, that he is in the market:

It is generally conceded that Capt. Tyler will stand a small chance with him. One of Mr. Calhoun's strong and influential friends expressed hope that Tennessee would vote for Mr. Polk so that they would not be dependent on New York, no longer ago than Saturday last. Another said he would rather have him defeated than not to carry his own State. It seems that where Mr. Polk was best known, he has been deemed unworthy of the high station to which New York, a Tariff and anti-annexation State, has elected him.

☞The Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator, says:—"If we have any weight with the Whig party, we would exert it wholly in the simple advice—STAND FAST BY YOUR POLITICAL PRINCIPLES." This is the universal sentiment of the Whig party of the Union, and cannot but be productive ere long of the most beneficial results.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—The Wheeling Times of Saturday last says:

We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, on his way east, yesterday morning. He is in excellent health, and ready for another long campaign against locofocoism. He speaks of the unbroken and increased energies and determination of the Whig party, so far as he has seen the members of it, in most gratifying terms. Our opponents are laying the flattering unction to their souls that the Whig party is broken and discouraged by their defeat. Not so; their spirit is as strong and determined as their cause is great and just.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—It is stated that Dr. N. M Miller, of Columbus, brother-in-law of John Tyler, has been appointed Second Assistant Post Master General, in place of J. W. Tyson, resigned.

MRS. POLK.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, has the following correction of an erroneous public impression:

I have seen it stated in some of the public prints that the lady of the President elect was a Miss Eaton, who once was an inmate of President Jackson's house at this place. It is not so. I have known the amiable and accomplished lady of Mr. Polk for many years. She was the niece of the late Judge White, of Tennessee, and was married to her husband several years before Gen. Jackson was President. As every thing which concerns that distinguished lady is now of interest to the nation, I correct the error into which some of the papers have fallen.

Glass Manufactures and the Tariff.

An incident occurred the other day, which is so apposite to the question of Protection or no Protection, we think it worth noticing. A French merchant, from New Orleans, on his way to the East *via.* this city, called in at one of our Glass warehouses and inquired for wine bottles.

"You make black wine bottles here?"

"Yes."

"Well, let me see some." A specimen was shown him. "Very good—all like this?" "Yes." "What is the price?" The price was told him. "Well, this will do: when I get home I order some from you; but after the Tariff is taken off I buy no more from you: I buy our own (French) bottles."

This is a literal report of the conversation, and illustrates the exact position of our Glass Factories in regard to the Tariff. Repeal that, and instead of supplying New Orleans with Glass, we shall hardly be able to sell at home.

In connection with this, we would recall to the remembrance of many of our readers the Tariff Meeting which was held in 1842, at the New Court House, over which CHARLES AVERY, Esq., presided, and at which Hon. WM. WILKINS made a speech, in which he particularly referred to the necessity of strong Protection to this branch of Manufactures. He dwelt upon the Zoll Verien or Prussian League, its effects upon German industry, and especially the production of Glass. He said he had travelled through the States which were parties to that League, he had been in their factories, and had examined many specimens of workmanship, and he emphatically warned the citizens and Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh that danger was to be apprehended from that quarter. Now, it is well known that TYLER has caused a Treaty to be negotiated by Mr. WHEATON with that very League, of a very favorable character for them. This Treaty is unratified, but will, no doubt, be presented to the Senate at its next session, and if Tyler can squeeze it through, it will be the entering wedge by which the Tariff will be nullified, even if not repealed. Mr. Secretary BIBB has repealed, or, which is the same thing, nullified several of its provisions under just such a color as this abeyant Treaty would furnish if ratified. We would like very much to know what opposition Mr. Secretary WILKINS made to this Free trade movement of Tyler's when it was discussed in the Cabinet, and whether he shook his finger at him and talked about selling foreign Glass in Pittsburgh.

THE SENATE.—We spoke on Wednesday of the probability that the Whigs would have a majority of two in the Senate of the United States. It appears that this is reduced to a doubtful chance. As the case now stands the Whigs are sure of twenty six Senators and the other party of twenty five. Upon the supposition that Virginia elects a Whig our majority would be two, and the Senate would stand twenty-seven to twenty-five. But there is some doubt as to Virginia. One of the Editors of the New York Express, writing from James River, says:

I am surprised to learn that there is danger of losing the U. S. Senator in this State. The Whig majority in this State in the Legislature was only two on joint ballot last spring when the members were elected. Since then, one of the so called Whigs, a Mr Bawden, of James City, has turned a sommerset and is now a Loco Foco. This makes a tie. To counterbalance this, however, Mr. Shirn, a Senator from the Harrison district, elected a Loco, declared himself, last summer, a Whig: and if he stand a Whig now, the old majority of two yet stands good. Virginia Politicians, however, are, of late years, proverbially slippery, and flushed with success as loco-focoism is now from its Presidential victory, it dares here to count confidently on being able to elect to the Senate the present Governor, Mr. McDowell, or R. M. T. Hunter, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, against Mr. Rives, the Whig candidate. The small majority of the Whigs in joint ballot must make the Whig party throughout the country very anxious,—if the U S Senate is to depend upon the Senator from Virginia.

To the same effect writes the Washington correspondent of the New York American.

The state of the United States Senate, after the 4th March next, is not consoling.—At present, without the Senator to be elected from Virginia, the parties will stand, Whigs 26, Locos 25—and the Virginia Senator to be chosen. We have in the Virginia Legislature a nominal majority of two on joint ballot; but you know Virginia—how full of kinks and abstractions,—and the whole country has seen, that against the temptations of Executive patronage, "the tyrannicides," as Mr. Adam tauntingly calls the citizens of the Old Dominion, are at least as feeble as other men.—Moreover, there are two members of the House of Delegates from Harrison, who were chosen under circumstances that render their votes for Senator dependent on instructions, and both those counties will instruct in favor of Locofocoism.

The casting vote of Vice President Dallas may determine the political character of the Senate of the United States. Perhaps it is well that it should be so. The Whigs cannot carry out their measures; it is proper, therefore, that they should stand clear of all blame if the measures of the Polk administration should prove injurious to the country.—*Bait'. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

☞We are gratified to learn that the Whig Central Committee held a meeting on Monday evening last, and resolved that wisdom and expediency required the maintenance of the present Democratic Antimasonic and Whig organization of Allegheny County unimpaired. It was further resolved to publish an Address to the Antimasons and Whigs of the county on the propriety and duty of standing by our present organization, and of avoiding any measures, however specious, having a tendency to disorganize or weaken our ranks. This address will be published in a few days.

It was further determined to take up candidates for Mayor and other city and ward offices, to be supported by the Whigs and Antimasons at the approaching municipal election. These nominations will be made at a proper time, according to the usages of the party.

We say we are gratified at this information. We rejoice to see so indomitable a Whig spirit, and so strong a determination to maintain our organization and our principles. This is the only way to inspire confidence and ensure success. We are also gratified to find that the feelings of our Whig brethren coincide so nearly with our own. The remarks in the article below were written without consulting any one, and contain what we deem a prudent course for our party, and they were in type before we received the information furnished by this article.—We are glad of the unity that appears to pervade our ranks.

We would beg leave to suggest to our friends in Allegheny, to take measures to put Antimasonic and Whig candidates in nomination for city offices. Let us stand by each other and our cause!

DUTY OF WHIGS—NATIVE AMERICANISM!

Many Whigs, smarting under the evils resulting from an immense naturalized vote, much of it fraudulent, discover a disposition to leave their old associates, and cherished principles, and unite in the Native American organizations. To these we wish to say a few words in a spirit of candor, and we ask that our remarks may be weighed with impartial judgment.

We do not deny the greatness of the evil complained of, and that it demands speedy correction. But we think the mode of relief by means of a new organization very questionable. What are we to gain by Native Associations in Allegheny county—we mean in regard to the evil complained of? We have now a large Whig majority, composed of men who, almost to a man, are friendly to a judicious change in our Naturalization Laws. Our party is well organized, united and harmonious. We can, by remaining together, accomplish all that is asked by any reasonable Native, as well as carry out our other principles and measures. In a couple of years we can dislodge every Locofoco from every office in the country, as well as accomplish all that can be done for the protection of the elective franchise, and we ought to do it.

But how will it be if we weaken ourselves by forming Native Associations? Is there not a strong probability that while the Whigs are divided into discordant branches, the Locofocos and those foreigners opposed to this very change in our Naturalization Laws, will reap an abundant harvest of offices? Shall we not see sent to Congress from this Whig district a man opposed to the very object Natives have in view, instead of a good Whig, favorable to it? These will be the certain results.

But, says a sanguine Native, the Whigs will nearly all join us, who, together with a few from the Locofocos, will make a party as strong as the present Whig party. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that this may be the case, what will then *become of Whig principles*? The Native American creed is confined to one exclusive object,—no essential Whig principle is allowed a place in it.—Else prosolytes could not be made from the Locofoco ranks. Then all our Whig measures would be lost, and for what?—why simply to carry out an object which could just as well be accomplished without any change in our organization. A Native American party, as large as the present Whig party, could accomplish no more for American Republicanism in Allegheny county, than the present Whig party, while the Native party could not carry out important Whig measures. So that if a Native party, as large as the present Whig party could be formed the result would be no gain, but great loss. Besides that, Antimasons and Whigs would have to sacrifice many of their cherished principles, as we all easily see in the appointment, in the Native organization, of an active officer of the Lodge to make nominations.

But we utterly deny that the Natives can organize a party as large as the Whig party. It cannot be done. Hundreds and hundreds of Whigs and Antimasons, however favorable to a change in our Naturalization Laws, will refuse to give up their present associations. The Locofocos, who join the Natives, will, many of them, go back to their first love on the day of election, and the result will be, that with divided forces, we shall be beaten, and the Locofocos, with the assistance of the foreign vote, will triumph.

Such we believe to be a just and wise view of the case, and we therefore most earnestly advise all our friends to remain steadfast in our present ranks, and maintain our present efficient organization.—Such is the resolution of the great Whig party of the nation. In a few places, a very few, Native Associations will be formed, but they are only exceptions to the general feeling in the Whig party.

Let us, then, Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, steadfastly maintain our integrity and our cherished principles. Though defeated now, let us not despair of final success. We have a noble and glorious party, fully organized all over the nation, of indomitable courage and will, and by perseverance we shall accomplish all we desire.

Let us aim, in the first place, to rid Allegheny county of every Locofoco office-holder. This we can do if we will. Our enemies will try and divide us if they can, and no doubt now have their emissaries abroad to induce Whigs to join a new organization, but let us take warning of the past, and by fealty to our organization and principles, deserve and secure victory!

☞The last Spirit of Liberty pays the following compliment to the able editor of the New York Tribune:

"Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune, is, we think, the most liberal and talented Whig editor in the Union. He is too far in advance of the dark, persecuting spirit of *modern toleration* to give countenance to any party relying on bigotry and prejudice for sustenance."

We hope the editor of the Spirit of Liberty will duly appreciate the following truthful remarks of Mr. Greely, in relation to the Liberty party. True, Mr. Greely will not "give countenance to any party relying on *bigotry* and *prejudice* for sustenance."

The Tribune says:

"The so-called Liberty party and its leaders have injured themselves as much as they have injured Human Freedom. The People of this Country have heretofore regarded them, however misguided, as men of principle. That belief, so far as the leaders of the party are concerned, is gone for ever, and they are hereafter to be regarded as the most unscrupulous party men in the country, sinking their own prospects and the hopes of Freedom in their narrow hate—not only upholding their man right or wrong, but believing him absolutely infallible.—sympathy for them is gone, and they have the undivided scorn and contempt of their countrymen. They may declaim, or sneer, or swagger as they please; the foot of an indignant People is on their necks, and they shall yet acknowledge its pressure. The fact that they have professed to strike for Liberty has heretofore "covered a multitude of sins;" but now having struck *against* it, the mask is off and the hour of retribution will come.

STATE STOCKS.

The New York Tribune has a letter from an intelligent and influential member of the Senate of Indiana, informing that the project of levying a Tax to pay Interest on the debt of that State must now be abandoned His reason is that the whole Locofoco party of Indiana are averse to paying the Debt, either principal or interest; and as they, by the sinister aid of the Abolitionists, have carried the State, and have the Governor, &c., the Whigs will not incur the odium of proposing a heavy tax when nothing is to be effected by it. If the State had gone for Clay, and he had been elected, the Whigs would have taken the responsibility of pressing a State Tax to pay three per cent interest on all the State's Debts

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We present in the table below full returns of the vote of this State for President, with the exception of the Abolition vote in Schenectady county. It will be seen that while Polk has a majority of 5,026 over Clay, of all the votes cast for President, there is a majority of nearly eleven thousand against him.

NEW YORK—Official.

	President. 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.	President. 1840 Harrison.	V. B.	Bir'y.
Albany	7109	6916	124	6372	5914	45
Allegany	3913	3640	435	4132	3382	79
Broome	2662	2508	106	2395	2131	21
Cattaraugus	2743	2634	487	2966	2485	64
Cayuga	4908	5202	376	5161	4864	73
Chautauque	5612	5467	3 4	5985	5345	23
Chemung	1791	2592	106	1693	2296	9
Chenango	4215	449	243	4336	3995	25
Clinton	1913	2218	410	2023	1828	31
Columbia	43 2	4692	11	4287	4478	5
Cortlandt	2369	2358	542	2664	2229	44
Delaware	3071	4230	205	2983	3847	42
Dutchess	5767	5636	37	5355	5362	16
Erie	6906	5050	415	6784	3691	36
Essex	2612	1998	143	2617	1789	1
Franklin	1524	1501	93	1440	1110	6
Fulton and Hamilton	2107	2192	103	1964 123	1645 222	29
Genesee	3604	2105	398	7057	3809	156
Greene	2968	3488	30	2991	3258	7
Herkimer	3869	4364	607	3018	4350	70
Jefferson	5576	6291	712	6257	5630	59
Kings	5107	4643	77	3482	3157	24
Lewis	1649	2073	298	1718	1755	37
Livingston	3773	2709	210	3916	2634	52
Madison	3684	3848	1311	4266	4114	240
Monroe	6073	5611	457	6468	4931	77
Montgomery	3849	3278	96	2848	3298	9
New York	26385	23300	117	20958	21935	153
Niagara	3100	2589	310	2964	2219	72
Oneida	6983	7717	1444	7156	7768	393
Onondaga	6495	6879	722	6557	6563	105
Ontario	4568	3659	412	4628	3451	152
Orange	4626	5603	36	4371	4845	3
Orleans	2600	2311	276	2666	2027	77
Oswego	3771	4332	344	4192	3907	166
Otsego	4747	6030	413	4856	5581	60
Putnam	979	1731		920	1583	
Queens	2547	751	1	2522	2530	2
Rensselaer	6359	5616	181	5752	5424	33
Richmond	1049	1063	1	901	851	
Rockland	793	1679		637	1657	
St Lawrence	4672	5998	468	4303	4731	41
Saratoga	4548	4199	119	4416	3873	16
Schoharie	2936	3523	111	2895	3345	26
Schenectady	1813	1677		1752	1577	5
Seneca	2327	2559	124	2466	2472	13
Steuben	4305	5512	243	4031	4820	42
Suffolk	2487	3375	14	2415	3482	
Sullivan	1739	1964	30	1475	1679	9
Tioga	1999	2543	90	1925	2180	5
Tompkins	3345	4008	272	3069	3558	32
Ulster	4304	4783	12	4491	4280	2
Warren	1330	1691	118	1306	1441	5
Washington	5024	3270	328	5071	3024	28
Wayne	3953	4046	563	4309	3997	36
Westchester	4253	4412	19	4083	4354	9
Wyoming	2754	2102	442	(with Genesee.)		
Yates	2056	2163	207	2072	2087	44
Total	236364	241309	15853	225817	212527	2808

Maj. for Polk, 5,026. Maj. for Harrison, 13,390.

SENTENCE OF DEATH!

GEORGRE DUNN.

This unhappy man was brought into court on yesterday morning, and sentence of death passed upon him by Judge PATTON, as follows:

GEORGE DUNN: You have been indicted for the murder of John Anderson. You have had a fair and an impartial trial. Your council has displayed in your defence a degree of zeal, intelligence, and ability, worthy of all commendation. It was the endeavor of the Court to lay down the law with mildness, and to refrain from preoccupying, by any positive expressions of their own views in regard to the facts, the minds of the jury. The jury, with less difficulty and hesitation than usually occurs in such cases, have found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

Before pronouncing the sentence, which the law prescribes in such a case, it is proper we should advert to some of the leading features of the transaction on which this proceeding is founded. For some months before it took place, you were in the habit of crossing, occasionally, the bridge at which the deceased was toll collector. In order to evade the payment of toll, you informed him that you were a hand in the employment of one of the bridge directors. This was soon discovered by the deceased to be a false pretence. It has been admitted on the trial to be false. We thus trace the origin of this affair to a matter of fraud and falsehood. And we also trace in it another instance of the deplorable consequences resulting from a disregard of the maxim that would teach all men to "avoid the beginnings of evil."

You persisted in your attempts to pass under this pretence. The deceased, true to his trust, would not permit you to do so. In consequence of this, you had, on different occasions, angry disputes and wrangles with him, and with the young man who assisted him in the collection of tolls. Two or three months passed on, characterized, so far as your intercourse with the deceased was concerned, by these unpleasant occurrences. At length on a Saturday evening you had a violent altercation, (arising from your persistance in these attempts,) in the course of which you were shoved by him away from the toll house. Looking at the deceased and the young man who was his assistant, you then declared "you would be God damned, if they would stop you again, if you would not cut the guts out of some of them." On Monday evening you carried this threat into literal and fatal execution. You were again attempting to pass without paying. You were followed by the deceased. You added insult to meditated fraud. You threw down the toll, (which was two cents, (contemptuously on the ground, instead of paying it like a man and a gentleman. The provocation was a strong one, and had the effect it was probably intended to have. He took hold of you. With a long bladed or dirk knife you quickly gave him a mortal stab on the left side of the stomach from which his bowels protruded, and of which, after suffering great pain, he died the next day. No one saw you taking the knife out of your pocket and opening it, as if for the purpose of defending yourself from an unexpected attack. At least there was no evidence of this. Was it not already in a state of preparation for an event of your own seeking.

You produced the evidence by a witness to prove that before you gave the fatal stroke the deceased had shaken and kicked you. Whether the jury reposed confidence in the accuracy of that statement, contradicted as it was by other evidence, it is not for us to determine. But if they did, they probably acted in the belief that any aggression on the part of the deceased was designedly provoked by you for the purpose of gaining an excuse, and an opportunity of wreaking your vengeance upon him. Your former and repeated altercations with him—the hostile feelings which you evidently cherished—the old grudge you harbored—the threat you previously made—your lawless and insulting conduct on the occasion—and the nature of the weapon you employed, furnished the jury with good grounds upon which to predicate such a conclusion, and pointed you out as one "devoid of social duty and fatally bent on mischief." After a calm and deliberate review of all the proceedings in the case, we can find nothing to warrant us in disturbing their verdict.

Your friends no doubt bewail your case. In their grief, perhaps, they call in question the justice or necessity of the proceeding that has, in the end, pronounced your life the only forfeit that will satisfy the offended majesty of the law. But let them turn from your case to that of the unfortunate man who has fallen a victim beneath your cruel and blood-stained hand. You are a young man, unmarried, and in the prime of life. The deceased was the head of a large family. He was well known and esteemed in this community as a good citizen—and an honest upright man. In taking his life, you have robbed a wife and many children of their friend and protector. You have reduced them to a state of dependence. In outlines of blood you have left on their memory a painful scene that will intrude itself upon any prospect of happiness that may spring up for them in after life.

The moment the fatal blow was given; you fled. You afterwards declared you were not the person at all that committed the act. You were taken to the couch of the dying man, and there confronted with him. "He regretted (in the language of an intelligent witness) that he had no property to leave to his children, and did not know what would become of them." Nothing can better portray the grief and wretchedness—the ruin and desolation, that were brought by your murderous act to the home and hearth of that worthy and numerous family. Thoughts of his wife and children rushed upon him at that trying moment. But even the presence of the murderer in their midst extorted from him no expressions of anger—no threats of retaliation or vengeance—scarcely a word of reproach.—He turned his head and looked at you and said, "that is the unfortunate wretch. May God forgive him!"

We make these remarks in no spirit of vindictiveness, or even of unkindness; but because it is due to yourself and the public, that the awful position in which you stand, and the causes that have led to it, should be understood. We would not willingly aggravate the tortures and wretchedness of your condition. We would rather deplore your fate. We would rather address to you words of consolation than of bitterness and bitter truth. Were we at liberty to consult our sympathies alone, they would probably prompt us to rush to your cell—to talk to you in the language of kindness—by earnest expostulation to start in your eye the tear of sincere repentance—to secure from you assurances that if permitted to live you would lead a better life, and, upon the strength of such assurances, to strike your fetters asunder and let you go free. But under the stern demands of society, whose very foundations is shaken by every act of malicious homicide,—of duty, which will not permit us to consult our feelings—and of the law, whose highest perfection it is to maintain the utmost security for human life,—we have a different and farmore painful task to perform.

We earnestly entreat you to withdraw your thoughts and hopes from all earthly sources of relief. Seek the consolations of a pure and holy religion that casts even for the greatest offender, if penitent, an anchor of hope in the world to come. Address your petitions and prayers to that High and Dread Tribunal before which we must all appear—whose judgments are perfect justice, and whose decrees are immutable and eternal.

The sentence of the law is that you be taken hence to the jail whence you came, thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the jail of Allegheny County, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

From the New York Tribune.

THE HOUR AND ITS DUTIES.

The Journal of Commerce of Thursday leads with a letter from Washington, evidently of a semi official character, and developing the Loco Foco plan of the winter campaign. The watch-word is, The Annexation of Texas to the Union at the ensuing Session of Congress. For this, the motley coalition which has just triumphed in the Presidential contest is preparing to struggle with the desperation of common

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 28, 1844.

JUSTICE TO HENRY CLAY.

A few days ago we gave a description of a splendid Glass Vase, manufactured by M. & R. H. Sweeney & Co., which took the prize at the late exhibition at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.—Some of the spirited Whig citizens of this city, resolved to purchase this Vase and present it to Henry Clay as a token of their respect, and admiration of his brilliant services in the cause of Protection to American Industry. They therefore directed the Messrs. Sweeney's agent in this city to write to those gentlemen to ascertain the price. Their reply, an extract from which follows, shows that these enterprising manufacturers intend to do themselves the honor of presenting this splendid specimen of their skill, and of the advance of American Manufactures, to the "Father of the American System," as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his talents and services. This resolution of these gentlemen does them great credit, and is one of the many evidences daily occurring of how deep the name of Henry Clay is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

WHEELING Nov. 26, 1844.

Sir:—We ourselves design having the honor of presenting the "Vase" to Mr. Clay, and consequently it is not for sale.

By sending it to him we shall attain a two fold purpose. It will be a testimony of personal regard, and our estimation of his own unwavering defence of American industry against the sapping influence of Foreign labor, and serve to show the perfection and skill to which our own native workmen have arrived, as exhibited in the article itself. It is undeniable that to this skill they never would have attained, but for the fostering hand of protection through the exertions of Henry Clay.

It is then nothing more than ordinary justice, that we should present him with an article that has been pronounced one of the finest productions of our manufacturers.

You will please let it remain a few days on you counter, when we will advise you how to send it.

Truly yours,
M. & R. H. SWEENEY & Co.

Mr. JOHN M'CANDLISH, Pittsburgh.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.—The American Republican Association, in general meeting on Tuesday evening, refused to ratify the nominations made by their nominating Committee. They are now to nominate on Tuesday the 10th of December, in accordance with the general usages of parties in this city. By that time we hope the Antimasons and Whigs will have a candidate in the field.

Voice of the Ohio Whigs.

The Central Committee of Hamilton county, at a meeting in Cincinnati on Monday, adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the Whig party in Ohio was never so strong as now, and that disconnected with every other issue, it should now and always be kept upon a thorough and permanent footing of hostility towards Locofocoism in all its forms; and, to this end, we do express the earnest wish that the present State Central Whig Committee will not only continue its functions, but go on ramifying and perfecting the Whig organization through every School District in Ohio, until every Whig in the State is enrolled under it, and pledged to be ready always for action, and never "give up the ship."

What folly would it not be for the Whigs of this county and State, while their friends in Ohio and other States, are thus determined and zealous, to weaken and disorder their ranks by divisions and new organizations. It would not only be folly but it would be an ungenerous and base desertion of those who have hitherto stood by us in the Whig ranks, and are yet willing to go with us for the deliverance of the nation from Locofoco thraldom, and the protection of Pennsylvania interests.

☞ The Post, and kindred prints, have been crying out "Proscription," "Proscription, because some Whigs have shown a disposition to employ Whigs in preference to Locofocos, where a curtailment of business was necessary. For our part we think there is nothing unreasonable in this. If the predictions of the Whigs come true, in respect to the repeal of the tariff, and times grow hard, and men are obliged to curtail, we cannot see why any Locofoco who assisted to produce these very times, should complain if he reaps *first* the consequences of his own folly. Those Whigs who have honestly labored to *prevent* these evils should not *first* suffer the consequences of their neighbor's recklessness, party bigotry and folly. This would be rank injustice. We hope all will be employed, but if curtailment is necessary on account of the effects of the late election, we think those who strove so hard to produce this state of things should be the first suffer. This opinion, we see, is generally entertained.

The Boston Atlas says:

There is but one course left for the friends of home industry and protection to home labor to pursue. We must stand by those who have stood by us. We must protect and cherish those who have been true to themselves. This is the only policy that we can with either honor or justice pursue. Far be it from us to recommend proscription for opinion's sake, but where the depression in business compels any distinction to be made, there is no other course to be pursued, in justice either to ourselves or to those who have honestly endeavored to avert the calamity that has befallen our country. We must stand together as Whigs; we must stand by each other as friends to our country's best interests, which we have vainly striven to defend, and trust to a merciful Providence for deliverance from the curses of bad government and destructive measures. Our political opponents can have no just cause of complaint, for upon their own heads have they brought the blighting curse of the ascendency of wicked men and wicked measures."

The Richmond Whig entertains similar sentiments:

In the shipwreck which is to ensue, what is the duty of Whigs who have employment or patronage to confer? GIVE IT IN PREFERENCE TO WHIGS! Throw the plank to THEM first, to save them from drowning: to the friends who have stood by us shoulder to shoulder in gallant but fruitless attempts to avert the national calamity which has been brought upon us: while there is a competent WHIG employ no Democrat, until the consequences of Polk's election are developed — *Save your friends first*, and then if you can save all, *save all*. This is not proscription, but DUTY: it is no violation of social obligation or christian commandment, but a fulfilment of both. IT IS RIGHT AND JUSTICE. Let the bitter draft which Locofocoism has brewed for all, be averted, if possible, from Whig lips, and let them drink it who compounded it.

COLEMAN'S PIANOS.—Two of these splendid instruments have been put up in Washington city, and the National Intelligencer says their "tones are rich, and if we may be allowed the expression, *ecstatic*, comprising the fine swell of the organ with the more playful and acute tones of the Piano. A manufacturer in Boston, we observe by the papers of that city, is now manufacturing these pianos, and applying the *Eolian* accompaniment to the ordinary instrument, having obtained the *right* from the distinguished inventor, or his agents. Are any of our Pittsburgh Piano manufacturers or dealers preparing to introduce this great invention. A good and prosperous business could be done.

The Indomitable Whigs of Tennessee.

The Nashville Banner has the remarks below in relation to the general result of the election, and in regard to the noble Whig state of Tennessee. We can assure our Whig friends of Tennessee, that there are 160,000 genuine Whigs in Pennsylvania who sympathize with them, and who, with them will join shoulder to shoulder in firm phalanx, for the defence of our principles, and the success of Whig measures:

HERE, is yet, amidst all the darkness that surrounds us, the *germ* of political safety to the nation, in the WHIGISM of TENNESSEE.

YOU MEN of NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA, are responsible for the disasters brought upon the nation by this election of a man whom we of Tennessee have REJECTED for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, afterhaving reject ed him over and over again, when a candidate for the office of Governor in this State. We have no bitterness of feeling towards you; we have gone with you in support of measures on which your prosperity is based; and you have chosen to place over us a man who is the determined enemy of those measures. Are we to understand from your decision, that *you* are in favor of breaking down the Tariff? If that is your meaning, be assured that we, of this region, can meet the direful consequences quite as well as *you* can. Let *your* elected ANTI-tariff President do his worst in destroying the beneficent policy we have advocated, and we will see who can hold out the longest.

One word to the Whigs of Tennessee. Gallant, bold, devoted friends! Our candidate for the Presidency has been defeated by *inconsiderable majorities* in the States which have owed their greatness, wealth, influence, and the social, political, and individual happiness of their citizens to the National Policy which we support. But our principles are invincible and immortal: they are founded in *truth*; and "as easy may you the intrenchant air with your keen sword impress as make her bleed!" Hold on to those principles; and Tennessee will continue to be honored by the wisest and best of the land; and when the boastful victors of the present hour have run the length of their tether, those principles will become ascendant and be acknowledged as the only ground of security, or of hope for the American People.

NORTH CARLINA—Official.

	1844			1842	
PRESIDENT.	Clay.	Polk.	GRAHAM.	GOVERNOR. Hoke	M'eh'd.
Anson	1012	481	1073	506	995
Ashe	522	477	561	499	478
Beaufort	932	527	877	489	750
Bertie	475	439	507	403	400
Bladen	230	436	271	499	301
Brunswick	351	283	353	341	283
Buncombe	961	412	875	496	930
Burke	124	228	1263	309	1514
Cabarrus	718	374	751	477	610
Caldwell	593	219	544	250	New County
Camden	556	101	518	94	453
Carteret	434	315	454	332	243
Caswell	283	1182	277	1093	244
Chatham	1136	729	1153	794	992
Catawba, &c.					
Cherokee	390	225	383	241	368
Chowan	305	166	286	188	243
Cleveland	366	624	336	720	New County
Columbus	125	563	180	342	129
Craven	654	628	681	622	549
Cumberland	703	1101	603	1070	553
Currituck	157	551	137	485	73
Davidson	1091	610	911	653	1220
Davie	529	272	354	503	450
Duplin	223	936	246	866	182
Edgecomb	126	1503	118	1410	74
Franklin	336	760	361	710	353
Gates	355	355	359	381	313
Greene	302	276	976	935	274
Granville	936	942	252	199	901
Guilford	2130	515	1920	463	1615
Halifax	592	436	569	378	567
Haywood	342	267	370	328	465
Henderson	555	141	565	206	520
Hertford	309	255	308	269	292
Hyde	318	164	401	189	382
Iredell	1582	330	1527	379	1479
Johnston	595	650	639	585	557
Jones	203	142	195	153	213
Lenoir	225	356	198	356	216
Lincoln	790	1736	911	1773	679
Macon	314	224	331	295	424
Martin	310	580	316	525	226
McDowell, &c.					
Mecklenburg	909	1201	803	1242	764
Moore	540	500	566	507	521
Montgomery	658	139	584	513	511
Nash	74	894	70	796	80
New Hanover	382	1123	293	1101	201
Northampton	519	364	514	362	532
Onslow	194	717	178	552	187
Orange	1686	1509	1756	1555	1576
Pasquotank	663	232	593	177	631
Perquimans	441	243	366	217	353
Person	275	619	287	622	410
Pitt	634	476	607	441	572
Randolph	1171	342	1082	313	1154
Richmond	302	117	678	113	655
Robeson	559	591	559	599	534
Rockingham	430	1022	419	981	383
Rowan	833	586	736	809	1190
Rutherford	1310	296	402	435	1366
Sampson	533	878	461	727	385
Stanly	530	58	541	81	595
Stokes	1034	1158	1105	1165	1129
Surry	996	880	1032	1023	934
Tyrrell	283	92	311	137	288
Union, &c.					
Wake	1044	1374	1073	1271	953
Warren	128	810	127	716	113
Washington	329	124	363	136	364
Wayne	254	911	217	846	216
Wilkes	1203	181	1333	167	1334
Yancy	338	427	310	615	292
Total	43,232	39,287	42,586	39,433	39,586

Clay's maj. 3,945. Graham's do. 3,153, Morehead's do. 4,592.

NOTE.—Catawba [(*a*) votes with Lincoln; Mc-Dowell (*b*) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

CONNECTICUT—Official.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1844. GOVERNOR in April

	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Bald.	Cleve.	Abl.
Hartford Co.	6269	5624	287	6006	5366	288
N. Haven "	5516	4726	229	5065	4650	231
N. London "	4081	3709	304	3539	3564	257
Fairfield "	5368	4519	142	4305	4100	943
Litchfield "	4668	3335	368	4398	4231	384
Windham "	2622	2544	363	2296	2420	426
Middlesex "	2325	2354	130	2444	2232	147
Tolland "	1964	1950	120	1869	1893	114
Total	32,852	29,841	1,943	30,093	28,846	1,990

Majority for Clay, 2,991. Do. for Baldwin 1,247. Clay's gain since April 1,744.

The Governor of South Carolina recently issued a Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, and exhorted people of all denominations to "assemble in their respective places of worship, to offer up their devotions to God the Creator, and his son Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world."

Whereupon the Israelites of Charleston held a public meeting, and addressed the Governor upon such a phraseology, as entirely excluded them from any participation in the religious ceremonies of the day as proposed by him.

Govenor Hammond replied with some warmth, setting forth his views upon the subject, and declaring that though he was not a professor of religion, or, by education or habit, particularly attached to any denomination, yet he thought himself the Chief Magistrate of a christian people, and he says, at the time of writing, it did not occur to him that there might be Israelites, Deists, Atheists, or any other class of citizens in the State, who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ; and, subsequently, he alludes to the death of the Redeemer.

The Israelites refer the answer of his Excellency to a committee, who made a report, in which they show that the Proclamation departed from the usual tenor of such instruments, in the very particular to which the complaint relates. They deny that the State Government is one of tolerance, but one of equal rights, and they say that the Proclamation should have invited the people of every denomination, without presenting the mode of thanksgiving; and, finally, the report declares the opinion that his Excellency would have been more careful of the feelings of some of his constituents, had he been a professor, &c.

It is not probable that Governor Hammond will reply.—U. S. Gazette.

MORE FOREIGN ITEMS.

Proscription of Americans.—On this subject Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:

"Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp 'repudiation' as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent States would be shut out of the social and and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace all Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from. The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty States."

One of the leading Metropoltian Journal says:

We have heard it mentioned, as a positive fact, that an American gentleman of the most unblemished character was refused admission into one of the largest clubs in London, on the ground that he belonged to a republic that did not fulfil its engagements All possible pains were taken to convince the gentleman that there was not the slightest personal objection to his admission, and that his own reputation was such that the club would have had the greatest pleasure in receiving him had he belonged to a more creditable government. In fact, the whole affair, and the manner in which it was done, may be considered as reflecting quite as much honor on the gentleman himself, as it conveyed a deep reproach to America. From the feeling with which we have heard this subject mentioned in the city, it is not too much to expect, that the example will be followed in other establishments. No distinction as we understand, has been made as to the State to which an individual may belong, but the whole United States are looked upon as equally tarnished."

Galignani's Messenger says that the Queen of England has promised the King of the French that she will visit Paris next year.

Piracy and Murder.—The Liverpool Mercury of Nov. 1 gives the following account of an atrocious case of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas:

"The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant brig of 320 ton burthen, under the command of Capt. Munro, was unfortunate enough on the 29th of July last, whilst on her passage from Jamaica to Europe, to be overtaken by a pirate schooner, carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of apparently about 150 men, most of whom were negroes and mulattoes. She was a beautiful craft, with a large gun on a pivot between the main and foremasts; painted yellow on the starboard side, and black on the larboard. Capt. Munro deeming all thoughts of resistance vain, surrendered at discretion, and the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his chief mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the rest of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treatment, were bound in cords, and left in the forehatchway by the pirates, who having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scutled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, when she was water logged, and nearly in a sinking state. The second mate and three seamen, after the pirates left the vessel, contrived to extricate themselves, and were found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months."

At an execution of two murderers in Hungary recently, the two culprits contended with each other for the honor of dying first, one being a noble, the other of humble birth. The poor wretches got to blows and were with difficulty separated.

The magnificent danseuse Taglioni has signed an agreement with an adventurous speculator from New York, Mr. Trenk,—by which she engages to accompany him to America, and play in all the States and in all the theatres which he shall appoint. Mr. Trenk is to pay all travelling and other expenses, and share the produce with Mdlle. Taglioni,—guaranteeing to her only a minium benefit of £5000. So great is the desire to see the Taglioni beyond the Atlantic, that the American is thought to have made an excellent bargin.

GREECE.—It is generally reported at Athens that the three protecting powers, wearied with the affairs of Greece, intend to retire from any further interference in the destiny of this country, to recall their ambassadors, and to abdicate in favor of Austria—some say Austria and Prussia combined—who is to be the future guardian of Greece, and will march into the country a corps of 15,000 men as an army of occupation till things get a little settled.

HANOVER.—At Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, and in the short space of a few hours, destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling housess and a great number of stablesand barns, and left 3,000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigor of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Whilst the steam tow boat TIGER was towing to sea the bark *Marcia*, on the 13th inst, her boilers, six in number, exploded with terrible force, tearing in pieces the hull of the boat, and killing three of the crew.—The accident happened in the Southwest Pass. The loss of life would probably have been greater, but most of the hands of the boat were at the moment engaged aft. The names of the persons killed are as follows, viz: David Brown, of New York, 1st Engineer; Abraham Snyder, 2nd do.; Daniel B. Clark, of New Orleans, Pilot. The body of the latter has not been found. The wreck of the *Tiger* was brought up by the tow boat Persian, and lies at the wharf in the Third Municipality. We understand from Capt. Crowell, of the *Tiger*, that he will give a history of the accident, and all the circumstances connected with it, in a few days.—*N. O Bulletin, Sept.*, 16.

Plowing-in clover.—Among other questions which ought to be (and may be) decided, is that of the relative advantage of plowing in or pasturing clover. It seems to be taken for granted by many, that plowing in the clover crop is more beneficial to the land, and a more profitable course, than feeding it off by animals. But we do not think this point by any means established. In a late conversation with Mr. Noble, of Massillon, Ohio, he observed that, from his own experience, he had been led to the conclusion that a much greater profit could be derived from pasturing clover with sheep, than from plowing it in. He had found the wheat crop as good or better where the clover was pretty closely fed down by sheep, as where that crop had been plowed under; the land in both cases being similar. If this would be the general result, the additional profit of the sheep would decide in favor of pasturage.

In a late number of the New Genesee Farmer, we find Mr. William Garbett (a very judicious farmer) entertains similar ideas to those above expressed. Mr G. considers pasturing clover two years with sheep more profitable to the farmer, more enriching to the soil, and more beneficial to the wheat crop, than ploughing under. We would suggest to agricultural societies the propriety of offering premiums for experiments to test this matter.

From Boston.

15 BOXES Underwood's Pickles, assorted;
5 casks prime Grand Bank Codfish;
4 bbls prime No 1 Mackerel;
5 half bbls " do do;
10 qr bbls " do do;
3 bbls " do Salmon;
3 " " No 2 do. Just landed and for sale by REINHART & STRONG.
nov 28 140 Liberty street.

CRANBERRIES may be had at REINHART & STRONG'S,
nov 28 140 Liberty street.

SATINETTS—A supply of dark mixt, South's mixt, Blue, Black, Plaid and Striped Cassinetts, at the lowest cash prices, to be had at the wholesale and retail Dry Goods house of [nov21] W. R. MURPHY.

FANCY PLAID CLOAKINGS—A farther supply, of various styles, and at the lowest prices, at
nov 21 W. R. MURPHY'S.

Black English Merinos—A very full assortment, at low prices for quality, lately received at the Dry Goods house of [nov19] W. R. MURPHY.

Blanket Shawls—A large supply, and offered low, wholesale and retail, lately received at
W. R. MURPHY'S,
nov 19 N. E. corner Fourth and Market sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An excellent assortment of Window Sash and Glass, Shovels and Spades, Fire Shovels, Axes, Hatchets and handles, Coffee Mills, Patent Buckets and Tubs, a small assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, an excellent stock of School Books, Almanacs for 1845, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Slates and Pencils, cheap Family Medicines, Carpet chain, &c For sale low for cash or approved exchange.
☞ Wanted to buy Paper and Carpet Rags, &c.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. & Com. Merchant,
nov 28 No 9 Fifth street.

AN Election for 1 President, 6 Managers and 1 Treasurer of the "Pittsburgh Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company," will be held on the 9th of December, at the Toll house.
nov 7-w3t* JACOB EWART, Treasurer.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1844.

W. J. HOWARD····J. F. KELLY····T. J. BIGHAM.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots ····· 3¾@3¾
Pearls ····· 4¼@4¼
Scorchings ····· 3¼@3¾
Saleratus ····· 4¼@4¼
Ale—℔ bbl.
XX Ale ····· —@7.00
Common ····· —@6.00
Axes—℔ dozen.
Hoimes' ····· —@12.00
Mann's ····· 13.00@14.00
Anchors—℔ lb.
Juniata ····· 7 @8
Axles—℔ lb.
Axles ····· 8 @9
Batting—℔ lb.
Superior ····· —@ 9
Common ····· —@ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,60 @2,70
Small size ····· —@ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow ····· 25 @26
Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms ····· 50.00@60,00
Brooms—℔ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1.25@1 62
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4.00
Black Oak ····· —@3.00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3.00
Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river ····· —@ 4¼
From wagon ····· —@ 5
Cotton—℔ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 6¼@ 8¼
Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ····· —@22
Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped ····· —@ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ····· 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ····· —@22
Sperm, best brands ····· @38
Do inferior ····· —@33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ····· —@15
" 11 to 13 ····· —@16
" 14 ····· —@17
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No. 500 ····· —@ 8
" 600 ····· —@ 7
" 700 ····· —@ 6
" 800, 1000 ····· —@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ····· @23
Carpet Chain ····· @20
Cotton Twine ····· @25
Candle Wick ····· @15
Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white ····· @12½
St. Domingo ····· 6 @ 6¼
Laguayra ····· 7¼@ 7¾
Rio ····· 7 @7¼
Havana ····· —@ —
Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers' ····· 29 @30
Sheathing ····· 29 @30
Bolt ····· @35
Old ····· 6 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb.
Manilla ····· —@
White Rope ····· —@
Tarred ····· —@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· @ 9
" " com'n ····· @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen.
Extra Long ····· —@2,50
Long ····· —@1,75
Common ····· —@1,25
Plough Lines ····· @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Bevel'd gearage do ····· —@4
Light machinery do ····· —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ····· —@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· —@3
over 10 in ····· —@3
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ····· —@3
Hollow-ware assort'd—@3½
Dog Irons ····· —@3½
Sad Irons ····· —@6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· —@6
Wagon boxes ····· —@3½
Dearborn ℔ set ····· —@62½
Counter weights ····· —@22½
Tea kettles, doz. ····· —@ 9.00
Waffle Irons ····· —@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2,50
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nassau, Appleton, &c ····· 7¼@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ····· 8 @ 8½
Pittsburgh ····· @ 7½
37 Light ····· —@ 6¼
3-4 Light ····· 5¼@ 6
Waltham fine ····· @ 9½
33 Bleached ····· 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long staple ····· 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ····· —@11
Rochester ····· —@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ····· 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk ····· 9¼@10
Bleached do ····· 10¼@11
Prints—
Common ····· 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ····· 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· —@ 4
Assafoetida ····· 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· 10 @11
Borax, refined ····· 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ····· 35 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4¼@ 5
Camphor, refined ····· 70 @75
Chloride Lime, cask ····· —@ 5
Cochineal ····· 1.75@2,00
Cream Tartar ····· 21 @22
Copperas ····· 2 @ 2¼
Glue ····· 12 @13
Gails ····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· 31 @37
" Copal ····· 38 @50
" Tragacinth ····· 31 @37½
" Sheilac ····· 19 @18½
" Mastic ····· 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ····· 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ····· 80 @ 88
Litharge ····· 5¼@ 6¼
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· 19 @22
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 31 @37
Manna, Flake ····· 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ····· 20 @22
Madder, Common ····· 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4¼@ 5
" Castor ····· 1,00@1,25
" Cassia ····· 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ····· 2,75@3.00
" Lemon ····· 2,25@3.00
" Peppermint ····· 3,50@4.00
Opium, Turkey ····· 3,00@3,50
Quinine ····· 3,25@3,50
Rhubarb, root ····· 65 @75
Sal Aminon ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 5 @ 6
Senna ····· 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 11 @12
Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Camwood ····· 5¼@ 7
Fustic ····· 2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped ····· 2¼@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· 11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky ····· 18 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· @25
Soft ····· 20 @22
Hard ····· —@11
Currants, Zante ····· @12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· 16 @18
Malaga ····· @12
Raisins, Muscat ····· —@—
Bunch ····· 3,00@3,12½
Bloom ····· —@—
Cranberries, bush 1,75@2,00
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,50@6,00
Oranges do ····· @@—
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,50
Apples dry, ····· 60@ 68
Apples green, bbl. 75@1,25
Fire Brick—℔ M.
Fire brick ····· 14.50@15,00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ℔ bbl ····· @—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c ····· —@—
Feathers ····· @—
Fur & Peltries ····· @—
Wool ····· —@—
Rags ····· —@—
Ashes ····· —@—
Oil of all kinds ····· —@—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ····· —@—
To Cleveland, " ····· —@—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· 12½@15
Louisville ····· 15 @20
St. Louis ····· 37½@40
Flour—℔ bbl,
Extra brands ····· 3,87@4,00
Superfine, ····· 3,75@3,81
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls ····· @1,50
Buckwheat, ····· 2,25@2,50
" hf. bbl. 1,50@1,75
Feed—℔ bushel.
Bran ····· — @ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10
Fish—℔ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ····· —@13,50
No 1 hf-bbls ····· @ 7,00
No 2 ····· —@11,50
No 2 hf-bbls ····· —@ 6,00
No 3 ····· —@ 8,50
No 1 kitts ····· —@—
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5.25@ 6,00
No 2 ····· 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ····· —@17,00
No 2 ····· —@—
Shad ····· —@ 8,50
Cod, ℔ lb ····· —@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross ····· —@9 00
Pint, do ····· —@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· —@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross ····· —@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3.70@4.75
12x18 ····· 8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12.00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—℔ keg.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @27,00
" Forge ····· 26.00@27.00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @30.00
" Forge ····· 29.00@30,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ····· @
Plaster Paris—℔ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· —@—
" Shoulders ····· —@—
" Sides ····· —@—
Hoground, city cure ····· —@—
" country cure ····· —@—
Lard, No 1, in kegs ····· —@8
" 2, in kegs ····· —@6½
" " 1, in bbls ····· 5¼@5¾
Butter " 1, in kegs ····· 6¼@7
" " 1, in roll ····· @9
Cheese, W Reserve ····· 4 @4¼
" Goshen ····· —@—
" Pine Apple ····· —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl ····· @3.50
Do Butter ····· @4.50
Potatoes—℔ bushel.
Mercer ····· 37½@40
Neshannocks ····· @20
Rags—℔ lb.
Country mixd ····· 2¼@3
Do good white ····· 3¼@4¼
Rice—℔ lb.
Rice ····· —@4½
Seeds—℔ bushel.
Clover ····· —@3.62½
Timothy ····· 1.25 @1.37½
Flaxseed ····· —@1,00
Spices—℔ lb.
Cloves ····· @35
Cassia, in Mats ····· @22
Ginger ····· @10
Nutmegs ····· @125
Pepper ····· 11 @11½
Alspice ····· @15
Snakeroot—℔ lb.
Virginia ····· @12½
Seneca ····· @25
Soap—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····· @5
Cincinnati yellow ····· @5
Chillicothe yellow ····· @5
Pittsburgh brown ····· @4½
Cincinnati brown ····· @4½
Chillicothe brown ····· @4½
Castile ····· —@—
Starch—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· @5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· @6½
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· @12½
" Eagle ····· @10½
" Hoop L ····· @22½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· 5¼@16
Shear single ····· @—
" double ····· @—
" treble ····· @—
Spring steel ····· 5¼@ 6½
Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux ····· 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ····· 2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1.50@1 75
" N O ····· 87@1,00
" N E 1st proof ····· 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ····· 1,40@1,5
Sugar—℔ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ····· 6¼ @ 6¾
" " bbl ····· @ 6¾
Havana, white lb ····· @11
Brazil, " lb ····· @10
Loaf, No 1 lb ····· @14
" 2 lb ····· @13½
" 3 lb ····· @12½
Pulverize, Philad ····· @14
Salt—℔ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· 1,12½@1.16
1 in store ····· —@1 20
2 afloat ····· —@1.04
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2,00
Spelter—℔ lb.
Spelter ····· @10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do ····· 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ····· @ 9
Plug in kegs ····· @ 6½
Plug in boxes ····· @14
6 twist ····· 4½@ 5
6 blood ····· @28
4 blood ····· @25
4 common ····· @22
Pulled ····· @22
Zinc—℔ lb.
Sheet ····· @12½
Teas—℔ lb.
Imperial ····· 50 @75
Gunpowder ····· 45 @70
Young Hyson ····· 30 @70
Pouchong ····· 50 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.
I X ····· —@ 9,75
Tallow—℔ lb.
Rendered ····· —@—
Rough ····· —@4½
Soap Grease ····· 3½@4
Vices—℔ lb.
Solid boxes ····· @—
Wines—℔ gallon.
L P Madira ····· 2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe ····· 1,00@1,50
Lisbon ····· 75@1,00
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62½@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1,00@2,00
Calabria ····· 65@ 70
Wool—℔ lb.
Prime ····· @37½
Full blood ····· @35
½ blood ····· @28
¼ blood ····· @25
¼ common ····· @22
Pulled ····· @22
Zinc—℔ lb.
Sheet ····· @12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening Nov. 27. }
Gazette and Advertiser Office.{

State of Trade—Business has fallen off somewhat, compared with several weeks past, but there is still a good deal of animation in most departments. The period has arrived when a partial cessation of active operations may be looked for, yet so long as navigation is open there will be considerable doing The trade is mostly with the country around and near the rivers: that on the Allegheny River has been particularly active, and we are certain as

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

☞We give up the most of our paper to-day to an interesting report on the Monongahela improvement, which will be read with gratification by our readers generally. The report is drawn up by Neville B. Craig, Ese, who has ever taken a deep interest in whatever concerns the prosperity of Pittsburgh.

A FLOATING PARLOR.

They talk immensely in the east about their floating Palaces on the Hudson river, and would impress a stranger with the idea that out of New York nothing like them existed. No question that they build great boats there, but so far as speed, safety, comfort and elegance are concerned, we think some of our Pittsburgh steamers can match them. Among others we specify the MESSENGER, now lying at our wharf after her first trip. We looked through her on Saturday to our satisfaction. Her cabins are splendid, and painted in the same style as the officers' cabin on the steamship John Tyler. There are 38 state rooms, 7 feet square. The berths in those in the ladies' cabin are very large, and supplied with substitutes for wash stands. All the berths have spring bottoms. Mahogany chairs are supplied for the ladies, and those particularly easy, lazy looking arm chairs for the gentlemen.—While examining the elegant and luxuriously comfortable fittings, we could not help thinking about the *Tubs* that used to run on these waters, in which the berths were all ranged end to end on the sides of the cabin, and so narrow, the sleeper was in constint danger of rolling out. The Messenger is a fine specimen of the "march of mind" in the science of steamboat building.

Her running qualities have been—*fairly*, we were going to say, but that would not be *fair*—tested, and proved her, so far, the fastest boat in the trade. Her time from Cincinnati was 57 hours, including 4 hours lost lying too, for fog, and her supply of wood on leaving that port was only *six cords!* It is thought she can make the trip from port to port, up, in 43 hours!

The St. Louis Republicin notices her handsomely, and says "the Messenger is admirably calculated for the trade in which she is to be placed, and will, no doubt, become a favorite with the travelling public," all of which is corroborated by a card in another column, signed, we observe, among others, by two members of Congress. She leaves to-morrow for St Louis.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Interesting and Important proceedings connected with the opening of the Improvements on the Monongahela Slack Water.

On the return of the steamboat Consul with a large number of passengers from a trip to Brownsville, John B Butler, Esq. suggested the propriety of organizing a meeting for purposes which he would afterwards explain. He then moved that the Hon. Judge GRIER take the Chair, and that Messrs. Joshua Hanna and Josiah King act as Secretaries. Messrs. John Sampson, Col. Robert Orr, J. C. Plummer, Esq, and Joseph Wilson were nominated as Vice Presidents. Mr. Butler then briefly stated that as the passengers on board the Consul had enjoyed the opportunity of examining the new improvement of the Monongahela river, it was very desirable that they should bear their testimony in its favor, and thus proclaim to their fellow citizens throughout the union the advantages of that route of travel. Neville B. Craig, Esq., then moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address or statement on the subject, to be published in all the newspapers at Pittsburgh, Brownsville and all other places where interest is felt in the work. This motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Neville B. Craig, John D Davis, John Anderson, John Sampson and Lewis Peterson.

On motion of Mr. Davis it was resolved that the committee to prepare a statement or address be authorized to state to it the names of all the members of this meeting.

Mr George Darsie then addressed the meeting with great spirit and eloquence, upon the local and general benefits sure to arise from the completion of the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation.

Lieut. Parker, of the U. S Navy, in a brief speech, forcibly and happily dwelt upon the advantages of this work as an auxiliary to the maritime defence of our Southern seaboard in time of war.

R. C. GRIER, President.

ROBT ORR, JOHN SAMPSON, J. C. PLUMMER, JOS. WILSON, } Vice Presidents.

Josiah King, Jos. Hanna, } Secretaries.

The Improvement of the Monongahela River.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, Brownsville and the intermediate country, having long felt a strong conviction of the importance of the improvement of the Monongahela river by locks and dams, gladly availed themselves of the very polite invitation extended to them and many other persons, by the President and Managers of that Company, to proceed on board the steamboat *Consul*, from Pittsburgh to Brownsville and back, to view that work. They embarked at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 13th inst at 9 o'clock, A M passed through the four locks, delaying long enough at each to examine the workmanship and machinery, and at the fourth lock long enough to witness the laying the last stone in its place, and to hear a neat and appropriate address, by T. J. Bigham, Esq and arrived at Brownsville at 7 o'clock in the evening. It was understood that the boat would depart for Pittsburgh the next morning at 9 o'clock, but during the night the steamboat Oella, a regular packet, arrived from Pittsburgh, with considerable freight and passengers for Morgantown, in Virginia; an arrangement was made by the Captains of the two boats, that the Oella should proceed on her way to Morgantown, and the Consul should take her place, defer her departure from Brownsville until after the arrival of the stages from Cumberland, and convey any passengers to Pittsburgh who might desire to leave the stages. The subscribers entirely approved this arrangement, and were compensated for the delay, until eleven o'clock, by the addition of fifteen wearied travelers, male and female, who eagerly exchanged the confinement and fatigue of the stages for the comfort and ease of a steamboat. Soon after eleven o'clock on Thursday morning the Consul left Brownsville, and arrived at Pittsburgh between six and seven that evening.—The subscribers had great reason to be gratified with their trip, and will long recollect with pleasure the two days spent in passing and repassing over the valuable improvement of the Monongahela river.

Although the season is one in which nature assumes her least interesting garb, yet the thriving villages, the fertile and well tilled farms, and the almost innumerable coal mines and railways, all combine to interest the observing traveler. The subscribers, too, were especially pleased with the opportunity afforded them of examining the substantial workmanship of the locks, and the admirable machinery by which the gates are worked. They were both surprised and gratified to find that the very large locks could be filled, and the steamboat passed through each of them, with a detention not exceeding six minutes. They were thus all fully convinced that a durable improvement has been made which secures a safe and rapid communication between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, at all seasons of the year, except when closed by ice

In reflecting upon the importance of this improvement, we very naturally looked upon it in a twofold light. First, as a source of profit to the enterprising stockholders; and secondly, as a most important link in the chain of communication between the great western valley and the seaboard. On the first point, we design to say but little; the stockholders and managers are shrewd, intelligent men, and need no prophet to tell them that an improvement passing through a fertile, well cultivated agricultural region, with perhaps the richest and most abundant coal beds in the world—an improvement commencing at the great national highway, within a days travel of a great eastern railway, and extending to the great workshop at the head of the Ohio—must be profitable.

Our aim is to make known to our fellow citizens throughout the Union, who may have occasion to travel either eastward or westward, between the seaboard and the Mississippi Valley, that a new avenue has just been opened which presents great advantages on the score of economy, comfort and speed.

The excellent Railway extending from Baltimore to Cumberland, brings travelers by that very speedy and pleasant mode of locomotion within seventy five miles of Brownsville, and one hundred and thirty one miles of Wheeling. The new improvement has opened a steamboat navigation, which will continue throughout the year, except when interrupted by ice, from Brownsville to Pittsburgh. When travelers or merchandize going west arrive at Brownsville, the question presents itself, whether the stage or waggon to Wheeling, or the Steamboat to Pittsburgh shall be preferred. Again, when travelers or produce arrive at Wheeling, going eastward, the question arises, whether the steamboat to Brownsville by Pittsburgh, or the stage or wagon to Brownsville shall be preferred

Stage fare from Baltimore or Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by Brownsville and the Monongahela Improvement, is always, at least, one dollar less than by the National road to Wheeling, this is one inducement to prefer the former. When the traveler arrives at Brownsville, he is wearied by confinement all night in the stage, and is eager to take advantage of a steamboat to continue his journey, instead of toiling on for twelve hours longer in the stage to Wheeling. With most men this will be a strong temptation, and will be still stronger if he has females or children with him. But there are still further reasons for going to Pittsburgh. He arrives there after a pleasant voyage through an interesting valley, without fatigue, and has time to select among several steamboats and to choose a berth. If he is bound to St. Louis, he may take a boat going to that place; if to Nashville, then a boat bound there, and thus avoid the trouble of changing from one boat to another. He can also, if his circumstances or his disposition so inclines, higgle about the price of a passage, and thus economise some. On the other hand, if he proceeds by stage to Wheeling, he must depend on a steamboat from Pittsburgh, he is eager to get forward, a boat arrives, will detain but a short time, he has no time to examine or stipulate about his passage money, he hurries on board, the boat shoves off, and when he has a little leisure to look about, he finds that perhaps all the berths, certainly all the best ones, are occupied. When he comes to pay his passage, he finds that he must pay the same as those who came from Pittsburgh. Perhaps, too, he may be bound for Louisville, Nashville or St Louis, his boat may stop at Cincinnati, and a few hours after his arrival at the latter place, another boat may arrive from Pittsburgh bound to his own destined port. He embarks on board that boat, and may again be subjected to some of the inconvenience, which he was subjected to after leaving Wheeling.

Travelers going eastward, if they take the stage at Wheeling, have to go one hundred and thirty one miles to reach Cumberland, and of course have to spend one night traveling. But if they proceed by steamboat to Pittsburgh they lose no rest. Upon their arrival at the latter place they can take either a morning or evening Steamboat for Brownsville, and thus at their pleasure, pass the mountains either by day light or in the night.

Now as to transportation of merchandize and produce. A very intelligent business man at Brownsville has furnished the following statement of the ordinary rates of carriage:

Merchandise from Cumberland to Wheeling,	$15 00 per ton
Merchandise from Cumberland to Brownsville,	9 00 "
Produce from Wheeling to Cumberland,	12 00 "
Produce from Brownsville to Cumberland,	7 00 "

In the Spring, when the largest amount of transportation over the mountains, takes place, charges become higher, and are boutas follows:

From Cumberland to Wheeling,	$20 00 per ton.
From Cumberland to Brownsville,	12 50 "

As the distance from Cumberland to Brownsville is less than sixty per cent of that from Cumberland to Wheeling, it is obvious that the same number of wagons and horses would in the same time, transport nearly twice as much to Brownsville as to Wheeling. Of seventy five wagons would transport as much between Cumberland and Brownsville as one hundred and thirty one wagons would between Cumberland and Wheeling

The same gentleman has the following additional remarks:

"Supposing the price of freight to be the same from Pittsburgh and Wheeling to points below, and the expenses of re-shipping to be the same at both these places, I make the cost of a ton of merchandise from Cumberland via. Wheeling to Louisville, $19 50

Same from Cumberland via. the Monongahela to Louisville, 16 40

This estimate supposes the goods to be re-shipped at Pittsburgh and to pay Commission there, which might sometimes be avoided or reduced.

The receipt time from Baltimore to Wheeling is nine days; to Brownsville five days—add one day to Pittsburgh and it leaves three days less to Pittsburgh than to Wheeling; so that goods can be taken from Baltimore by the Monongahela Improvement to Louisville sooner than they now go by wagon from Baltimore to Wheeling.

"Western produce is now receipted for from Pittsburgh, *via* Brownsville to Baltimore, at 80c per hundred, or $16 per ton."

This statement, we think, must satisfy all intelligent travellers and business men, that the new and improved route by the Monongahela river possesses decided advantages.

There are, too, connected with the region passed through, historical recollections of more than ordinary interest to Americans. Washington on his first visit to this country called on Alliquippi, Queen of the Delawares, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, where McKeesport now stands, who then had her royal residence there. A short distance below on the east bank of the Monongahela, on the morning of the 9th of July, 1755, Braddock's army was arrayed in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war; there that proud, boastful, though gallant soldier, was seen elated with the confident assurance that on that very evening his long and toilsome march would be brought to a glorious conclusion by the capture of Fort Du Quesne,—there also were seen Sir Peter Halket, Sir John St Clair and poor Midshipman Spendalow, who, by some strange fatality, was led to wonder from his home on the ocean, to fall a sacrifice to the Indian rifle or merciless tomahawk on the bank of a distant and almost unknown river,—there, too, was also seen our own Washington, then an undistinguished and almost despised Major of a mere provincial battalion,—there finally were seen the gallant followers of an unfortunate leader.

A short distance below the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the same 9th July 1755, this same gallant band, might be seen once more on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, having crossed twice within three miles that morning. Nothing had occurred to alarm their leader; all are still elate and confident that a few hours more would crown their toils and privations with a triumphant conclusion; their rear had yet scarcely emerged from the river, when the sharp reports of rifles, and the war whoop of the Indians fall upon their ears; then follow, peals of musquetry artillery, mingled with the groan of the wounded and dying, then Halket and Shirley and poor Spendalow and many others fell to rise no more, and then the headstrong and indomitable Braddock received his death wound.

Gradually that gallant but ill conducted band began to perceive how hopeless were their efforts against an unseen foe, and as confusion and dismay pervaded their ranks, the genius, the talents and presence of mind of the hitherto almost despised Washington, commanded their proper influence, in saving the remnant of that army. The events of that day, so fatal to many, and so unfortunate, formed the seedtime of Washington's good fortune and distinction; he was immediately promoted by the Virginia Legislature, and it is a fact, as true as remarkable, that a clergyman, in a sermon preached soon after, expressed the opinion that Washington was preserved by Providence, through the perils of that day, "for some great purpose." Surely it demands no great portion of enthusiasm or romance, to excite in the breast of an American some interest towards a place so connected with Washington's fortunes, as is Braddock's Field; and doubtless the time will come when Americans will feel a pride in saying, "I have seen the field where the genius and commanding talents of the Father of our Country were first prominently displayed."

The subscribers have the permission of the President and Managers of the Company, to annex to this exposition a letter from W. Milnor Roberts, formerly engineer on the Monongahela Improvement, which will be found interesting. In conclusion, we cannot forbear to give here our strong and emphatic testimony in favor of the ability, patience and perseverence of the President and Managers of the Company, and to the enterprise, energy and skill exhibited, in undertaking and completing this valuable work, by the present contractors, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, J. B. Moorhead, Morgan Robertson, Charles Avery, T. M. Howe, John Graham, Wm. Eichbaum, James May, A. Curling and Thos. Bakewell. The completion of their work is important in itself but it is also important as an actual exhibition of the practicability of that mode of improvement, and will, it is hoped and expected, lead to the extension of the locks and dams up the Monongahela to Clarksburgh, in Virginia, and up the Youghiogheny to West Newton or farther.

N. B Craig,	S. C. Hill,
Hon. R. J. Grier,	Saml. Gormley,
Jno. D. Davis,	Jno. Caldwell,
John Sampson,	Josiah King,
Jno. Anderson,	Lt. Jno. Rodgers, U. S. N.
Joshua Hanna,	Lt. J. L. Parker U. S. N.
W. Grham, jr.,	C. H. Fuller, Civil Eng'r.
J. W. Robertson,	James Menown, Esq.,
T. J. Bigham, Esq.,	Louis Manemere,
J. T. Logan,	Anthony Frangle,
Major Beckham,	Jacob Schmidt,
Otis Young,	Joseph Graw,
W. R. Crisp,	Frederick Straub,
P. Nimon,	Jno. McKim,
Geo. W. Jackson,	Lewis Peterson,
James Ferlon,	R. S. Hays,
Thos. McFadden,	J. P. Jeffries,
James Crossan,	Wm. Hedley,
Herman Eichbaum,	E. Percival,

Adam Niblo, [Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.
Hon. J. C. Plummer, Westmoreland.
Hon. James Bell, "
James B. Oliver, "
A. Byers, Fayette.
Jame Todd, "
Adam Jacobs, "
Wm. Ebbert, "
Morgan Mason, "
Jacob Grant, "
C. W. Smith, New Orleans.
Nicholas Gorker, "
Daniel Oster, Hagerstown.
E. J. Martin, Louisville.
H. T. Curd, "
Col. Robt. Orr, Armstrong.
Findlay Patterson, "
Joseph Wilcox, Esq, Washington.
B. B. Hart, Philadelphia.
G. W. Gibbons, "
W. G. Crowell, "
Henry Hall, Baltimore.
Albert Eggles, "
Jno. S. Dance, Chester county.
J. L. Neff, Maryland.
Jno. Neff, "

Letter referred to in the foregoing article.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL, Nov. 10, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of Nov. 2nd, inviting me to the celebration of the opening of the Monongahela Navigation from Pittsburgh to Brownsville has just been received.

I am at present engaged in letting the water into this Canal from the summit to Erie, and hope, on or about the 15th inst — he day designated for your own opening—to pass a boat through to Lake Erie. I am thus debarred the pleasure of joining you on that day.

Since my first connexion with your improvement, in 1837, I have felt a deep interest, as well as the utmost confidence in your ultimate success, and it would afford me the highest gratification to witness the full fruition of your public spirited labors.

I feel satisfied that your great work is destined to be one of our most valuable channels of inter-communication,—passing, as it does, through one of the richest coal basins in the world—surrounded by a populous and fertile country—leading directly towards an important, but hitherto little explored iron region—forming a happy link in one of the most pleasant and convenient routes between the east and the west—and terminating at the great work-shops of our country.

The Ohio river continues your navigation uninterrupted to the Gulf of Mexico, and our other Pennsylvania work—the Erie Extension—opens to you the shortest and best water connection with the Lakes.

The value of the Monongahela Navigation and Erie Extension Canal has been underrated, and but a brief period will elapse ere they take a higher stand in public estimation. Both have been urged through to completion under great pecuniary difficulties, and their enterprising managers deserve the highest praise for their energy and perseverance. Wishing you a successful and agreeable trip on the 13th, and abundance of business hereafter,

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

To the President and Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

DR. SAMUEL FORRY.

The sudden and premature disease of this remarkable young man has excited great attention in our eastern cities, and called forth expressions of the highest admiration from men of learning and professional celebrity. A few facts with regard to his early life, labors, and sudden death, may be interesting to our readers, and is due to the deceased, and the sciences he fell a marty to promote.

Dr. SAMUEL FORRY, was 34 years of age about the 20th of October, 1844. He was born in Berlin, Adams County, Pa. His father's name was Henry Forry.

He commenced the study of Latin and Greek at Chambersburg, Franklin County, under the instruction of Mr. M'Clane, and also with the Rev. Doctor Crawford. After having attended to the above branches, in which he made unprececented progress, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. Fahnestock, now of this city, but then of Chambersburg, in the year 1828; and graduated at Jefferson Medical College Phil. and commenced the practice of Medicine at Westminster, Maryland, where he remained but for a short time, when he received an appointment as Surgeon in the U. S. Army, was sen to Florida, where he continued during the war.

We take the following articles in relation to this distinguished young man from the New York Morning News, of the 18th inst.

The late Dr. Samuel Forry.

The Medical profession has sustained a severe loss in the demise of this distinguished writer, and the void will not easily be supplied. His literary career has been as brilliant as it has been conspicuous; for although he had scarcely attained the meridian of life, the valuable contributions he has made to physiological science will remain a lasting memorial of his arduous mental application and research. It is much to be regretted that so slender materials have been bequeathed to us of his personal history, since the lives of such benefactors of their race cannot but awaken a deep interest with the community at large. Dr. Forry was to a great extent a selfmade man, for although he enjoyed the benefits of a thorough professional education, his severe and earnest pursuit of science, extended far beyond that of the ordinary range of his professional brethren. He was a native of Gettysburgh, Penn. and we believe acquired the elements of medical lore in the University of that State. During his appointment as a Surgeon in the United States Army, he devoted himself for several years to the study of the Metorological phenomena of our country; and while at the depot at St. Augustine and Key West, Florida, he compiled and published, under the direction of the Surgeon General, Dr. Lawson, the 'Meteorological Register,' and 'Reports of sickness and Mortality in the United States Army' &c These observations he carefully collated with like reports published in England, and the result has been the publication of his valuable work "The Climate of the United States and its Endemic influences," a production evincing wonderful research and patient investigation, and which has not only won the highest testimonials of approbation in our own country, but also among the learned of England and France, including that of the celebrated Humboldt himself.—Dr. Forry also produced several other kindred works, in addition to numerous highly interesting and ingenious papers in "Hay's Medical Journal," "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," &c., not forgetting the "New York Journal of Medicine," of which he was the original and most efficient editor, in every issue of which the traces of his elegant and laborious pen were abundantly evident. His unremitting application to study rendered him comparatively little known as a practitioner; and to the same cause may be attributed his premature decease; in the popular sense of the term, he was "a martyr to science," and it is not a little remarkable that on his sick and dying couch he penned for the last number of his "Journal" an abstract of a work he had nearly completed for the press—a philosophical treatise on "Vital Statistics"! The medical department of Harvard University awarded him some time since a gold medal for his "Essay on Vaccination;" and we are happy to learn that, although he can now receive no further personal honors, a fitting tribute is about to be paid to his memory, by the erection of a monument over his remains at Greenwood Cemetery.

THE LATE DR FORRY.—On Saturday evening a large meeting of the gentlemen of the medical profession was held in the governor's room of the City Hospital, for the purpose of originating some proper tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Samuel Forry. Dr. Francis was called upon to preside over the meeting, and Dr. Griscom was its secretary. In opening the meeting and expounding its objects the venerable chairman dwelt feelingly on the loss the medical profession has sustained in the death of Dr. Forry, both as a friend and companion, and as a writer on medical science. He said:

A few of the most intimate friends of the deceased had met a few evenings past, and it was then resolved to call a general meeting of the profession, that an opportunity might be afforded them of testifying their regard to his memory and to the valuable services he had performed in his short career. As a statistical writer, few men in or out of the profession surpassed him, and he has left behind him in his writings much that is of immense benefit, not alone to medical men, but to the world at large. No man in so short a period of life had left behind him so large a legacy, or had effected so much good as the lamented deceased; and it is owing to excessive excitement of the nervous system acting on the brain, that his early death is to be attributed. As an evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Forry was held by the profession, the chairman stated that a larger meeting was now convened than was held in London upon the death of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter.

Dr. Hosack proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, by the dispensation of an overruling Providence, Samuel Forry, M. D, has been removed from among us by death, in the vigor of his life, and in the midst of his usefulness; and whereas, some testimony of respect is due to the memory of one who had devoted the energies of his intellect to the advancement of medical science, with an enthusiasm equalled only by the industry and singleness of purpose with which it was pursued, and under which he ultimately sank—a martyr to his unwearied zeal—and whereas, it is proper that the profession of which Dr. Forry was so distinguished a member, should record a suitable expression of the estimation in which it holds his untiring devotion to the promotion of science; therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss which the community, as well as the profession has sustained by his premature death, in the plenitude of his usefulness, induced by the unremitting exercise of his intellectual energies.

Resolved, That the zeal and devotedness which marked his favorite pursuits, and which distinguished him as a member of the medical profession, entitle his memory to be held in the highest respect, and that we will ever cherish for him that esteem which his eminent talents and acquirements so justly demand, and which elevated him to so high a rank among his professional brethren.

Resolved, As a suitable external mark of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days; and that means be taken for the erection of a suitable monument over his remains, interred in Greenwood cemetery

Resolved, That an attested copy of these proceedings be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and published in the daily papers, and in the *New York Medical Journal*

A committee, consisting of Drs Francis, Hosack, Griscom, John Watson, James Stewart, F. Campbell Stewart, Detmold, Sweet, Parker, Revere, Lee, Turner and Ashley with power to add to their number, was appointed by the chair to superintend the erection of a suitable monument. After some debate, the matter, as to the expense and means of raising the requisite funds, was placed entirely at the discretion of the committee.

Dr. Charles Watson was appointed to deliver in public an eulogy on the deceased, on his life and writings. Dr James Stewart was named, but the labors of the *Journal* having devolved on his shoulders, he was compelled to relinquish the task. The resting place of the dead is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the cementery, and is ajacent to the spot chosen by the family of De Witt Clinton, whose remains will shortly be deposited there, in a tomb prepared for them.

A GALLANT ACT.—Mr Isaac Craig, while crossing a plank at the outlet lock of the Canal in Allegheny City, met a child, and in passing, the child, losing its balance, was precipitated into the Lock, which was, at the time, filled with water. Mr C without hesitation sprang into the Lock, and at the imminent peril of his own life, saved that of the child. - *Chronicle.*

ADMITTED.—On Friday, Nov. 22d, on motion of Wm. E. Austin, Esq., GEO. E. APPLETON was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several courts of Allegheny county.

A FAITHFUL BOY.

A little boy in London, who attended a Sabbath School having occasion every Lord's day to go through a certain court, observed a shop always open for the sale of goods. Shocked at such a profanation, he considered whether it was possible for him to do anything to prevent it. He determined to leave a tract on the "Lord's day," as he passed the shop in the course of the week. He did so, and on the following Sabbath observed that the shop was shut up. Surprised at this, he stopped and considered whether this could be the effect of the tract he had left. He ventured to knock gently at the door; when a woman within thinking it was a customer answered aloud, "*You can't have anything; we don't sell on Sunday,*" Encouraged by what he had heard the little boy still begged for admittance; when the woman recollecting his voice, said, "Come in my dear little fellow; it was you that left the tract here, against Sabbath breaking, and it alarmed me so that I did not dare to keep my shop open any longer; and I am determined never to do so again while I live."

THE FIRST CRIME.

The first incident which *I* can recall, presents me very much in the situation of Eve when she grasped the forbidden fruit. It was a day for 'company, and preparations were made, while they were in the "sitting room" below to please the apetite. The table was bountifully spread in the upper-room, and while all were absent, a youngster, who was older than myself reasoned me into a belief that it would not be wrong to take for him some of the tempting cake, It would be wrong, so the argument ran, for me to take the cake for my own eating but to be kind and generous to him, would be fair and honorable.

Impulse betrayed me. I knew that I should have some given me when the 'company' were supped, but he would then be gone; and so, thought *I*, here goes to make equal. but all the circumstances of the case were examined, and the impression made on my heart by the mode of cure adopted, is now grateful. I know not what was done, but I see the look that was bent upon me I learned to be just before being generous. Too many are apt to speak of *'crushing* all offences in the bud,' as though the first crime should meet with a severity that would never be forgotten, Better, far better, that it should meet with a kindness that will never fade from the memory. The latter unlike the former does not wake up an antagonism in the heart, springing from a consciousness that the worst has been feared by the parent in his case. You must keep the conscience of the child on your side, if you would be successful in doing him good You must not so act as to leave him brooding over the thought that he has been wronged—that he did indeed merit punishment, but not such severity; that he did indeed fall before temptation, but yet some trust ought to be excercised toward him for the future.

Undue severity often throws a child into an antagonistic position, in which he cannot be made to feel his own guiltiness. He labors to find apologies for his conduct, whereas, by kind treatment, he would be inclined to be severe upon himself. Look for the good to be found, and keep that active," is the motto for every one who would unfold the best character in a child. As gently as a mote is extracted from the eye, should be the attempt to remove the first moral defect in the character of a child. Clearly manifested love should deal with the first crime.

VINEGAR.

Good vinegar is truly a valuable article in every family, but in almost all new countries is very scarce and dear; and so much so, in many countries it cannot be found; I have seen but little good, but much poor in use in the country. I trust it will be received as a favor, if at a little expense good vinegar can be placed in the reach of every one. Mr. Edward Lewis, of Big Rock Creek, has presented me with good vinegar, made by adding three quarts of molases to eight gallons of clear rain water, and the same put into a good cask and well shook up a few times and then put in two or three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask, if in summer, out doors, at the warmest side of the house; but if in cold weather near the chimney, where it may be kept warm. In ten or fifteen days, add to the liquor a sheet of brown paper torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced This is cheap. Try it. S. LONG.

N. B. The paper this way managed, is sure to make what is called the "mother," or life of vinegar.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The disease in Potatoes.—Some diseased potatoes have been examined by a Boston chemist, Mr. J. E. Telmacher, who expresses his opinion through the New England Farmer, that the disease of the potatoe is a species of fungus, the application of common salt decomposed this fungus. Mr. Telemacher recommends that wherever the disease existed this year, common salt be liberally spread upon the soil. It will do no harm if no good. and the experiments is certainly worth trying.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, Nov. 25st.

Flour—The Market closed on Saturday with sales of 300 bls. superfine at $3.75 per bl. Selling freely from store at $3 87½@4 by the dray load. Sales of Buckwheat Flour in sacks at $1.12½ per 100 lbs.

Salt—Sale of a cargo, 200 bls. No. 1 Allegheny Salt afloat at $1.11 per bl. inspected.

Whiskey—Sales of 75 bls common at 23, 23½ and 24 cts per gall—the market closing at the latter—an advance Rectified in brisk demand at 25c.

Hogs—Sales of several small droves to the amount of 500 at $2 75@3 per 100 lbs.

Bacon—New Bacon Hams will be in market this, and smoked bulk meat, next week.

Freight is beginning to go forward by way of the Monongahela. Some shipments were made VIA Canal on Saturday, probably the last this season.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Compiled for the Gazette and Advertiser.

Steubenville, Nov. 21—Wheat 70 cts per bushel, Flour $3.75 per bl. Corn 31@37½ per bu. Oats 15@18c per bu. Butter, fresh, 10@12½ per lb.—[Herald.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—Weather cool and pleasant. Sale of 72 hds Tobacco at for *Passed* $2 45@3.55 per 100 lbs—for *Refused* 65@2.25. Hemp dull and few sales—prime dew-rotted $60@62 and interior and loose lots $55@58 per ton. Limited demand for Lead and but two small sales—one of 500 pgs at $3 45—large lots would not command more than 3.40. Flour—Country brands $3.62½@3.75—city do do in small lots 4@4.25. Wheat brisk—prime lots 65@70c, medium and fair 60@65c per bu. Sales o 400 bu barley at 50c. Prime red brisk at 95. White Beans $1.50 per bu—interior 1.12½@1.25. Castor Beans 90c per bu. Dried Apples in good demand at $1-12½@1.25. Dried Peaches in demand at $1.37½. Lard 5@6c. Tallow brisk at 5½@5¾. Prime Feathers 26@28. Wool 12½@23. Beeswax brisk at 26@26½. Common Whiskey quick at 24c. Beef Cattle—There have been about 400 head slaughtered at Sperson's during the week on owners account. We have heard of no sales except a few to butchers at $1.50@2 per 100 lbs. A large number have been shipped South. Well fed cattle will find a ready market for slaughtering and shipment. Hogs—The pork season has opened very favorably, and dealers are disposed to pay fair prices; we learn of the sale of a superior lot of about 1000 head of hogs to be delivered next week at a fraction over 2.50 @ 100 lbs.; and any number of corn or mess fed will find a ready market here at from $2 25 to 2.50.—[Repub.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20—Whisky—Sales at the river at 23½@23½c per gall. New Pork—Small sales of Mess at $8, and Rump at $6. Green Hams, &s—Sales of 11,000 lbs Hams at 4c, 20,000 lbs Sides at 3c and 16,000 lbs Shoulders at 2c. Tallow—Sales of rough at 4c, and rendered at 6c. Lard—Sales of new No 1 at 5½c. No. 2, to the oil manufacturers, at 4½c.—[Gaz.

Provision Business of Louisville.—The following is from the Louisville Daily Courier of Monday:—

Pork Business—We have made inquiry of those engaged in Pork packing respecting their prospects. What we learn, induces the belief that the business will be less than it was the last season, owing to the scarcity of hogs. It is estimated that there will not be more than 40,000 slaughtered unless brought in from Indiana. The stock in the country is comparatively small. The prices paid here are full 25c a hundred more than is obtained at Madison, which may have the effect of turning some of their heads this way. Some of our houses have already commenced packing, and the whole of them, we understand, will be in full play this week, should the weather prove favorable.

Beef-Packing—This business has commenced, but as yet, not much has been packed. What has been put up is destined for the English market

FOR RENT.

A TAVERN and Tavern House, in Plum Township, Allegheny County, adjoining the Saltsburgh Road, 14 miles from Pittsburgh. For particulars apply to nov 26-w3t* ROBERT ROSS, President.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legates and other persons concerned that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians have placed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans Court of said County for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 23d day of December next.

Account of William Eichbaum and Jane Gray Administrators of the Estate of John B. Gray, late of the City of Pittsburgh, decd.

Account of Augustus Harjie, Administrator of the Estate of John Glass, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Josephine N. Maitland, Administratrix of the Estate of Peter Maitland, late of Allegheny City, decd.

Account of George Stewart, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Stewart, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Gabriel Adams and John Sterrett, Administrators of the Estate of William Liken, late of Wilkins township, decd.

Account of Jennet Aiken, Executrix of the Estate of John Aiken, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Ezra C. Chamberlain, Administrator of the Estate of Mellen Chamberlain, decd

Account of John Toner and George Croll, Administrators of the Estate of David Croll, late of Peebles township, decd.

Account of James Sutch and John Patterson, Executors of the Estate of John Turner, late of Peebles township, decd.

Account of Henry Potter, Administrator of the Estate of John Murray, late of Jefferson township, decd.

Account of John Stoner and Thomas Duncan, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Lenue, late of Indiana township, decd.

Guardianship Account of John A. Nesbit, Guardian of the Estate of Augustus Herriot, one of the minor children of David Herriott, late of Fayette township decd.

Guardianship account of Robert S. Cassat, Guardian of the Estate of Eliza A. Adams, minor child of Gilbert Adams.

nov 25-d1&wtl P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abisha Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.

nov 22-d3t&wtf

STRAY MARE.

BROKE in the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette Township, Allegheny county, on the 10th November, a Bay Mare, with black legs, Main and Tail, with a star in her forehead, and a white spot on her nose, short all round, supposed to be six years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the Mare away, or she will be dealt with according to law. ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

nov 26-w3t* Near Nobles town

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provis on for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1844-d&wtf

LARD LAMPS.

THOMAS BROWN, corner of Virgin alley and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, has for sale the best Lard Lamps in the western country; together with a large stock of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japan ware, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash. Country merchants and farmers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere

N. B. Gutter Tin and Spouting always on hand, and jobbing in general attended to on the shortest notice.

oct 31-d&wlm

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WA